THE CONSTITUTION.

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The Daily Constitution.

BY CAREY W. STYLES & CO.

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Single paper,........................ 10

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SQUARES.	1 week	2 weeks	3 weeks	1 month	2 months	3 months	6 months	12 months
1 Square	3	6	8	10	16	20	35	60
2 Squares	6	10	14	16	25	35	60	100
3 Squares	8	14	20	25	40	50	75	120
4 Squares	10	18	25	30	50	60	90	135
5 Squares	12	22	30	35	60	70	105	150
Quarter column	14	25	35	40	65	80	120	160
Third of a col	25	40	50	60	85	110	150	260
Half column	35	60	80	100	130	160	200	320
One column	40	70	100	130	160	200	260	500

Terms cash, before or on demand after the first insertion.

Advertisements must be marked for a specified time.

Advertisements inserted at intervals will be charged as new each insertion.

All advertisements, or notices of advertisements, under "Local Business," are chargeable at the rate of TWENTY-FIVE CENTS A LINE for each insertion. No notice will appear for a less sum than ONE DOLLAR.

Advertisements under the head of "Special Notices," twenty cents per line for first insertion, and ten cents for each subsequent insertion.

The above prices will be charged for transient advertisements.

LEGAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

Sheriff's sales, per levy of ten lines or less..	$2 50
Sheriff's Mortgage fi. fa. sales, per square....	5 00
Tax Collector's sales, per square....	5 00
Citations for Letters of Administration....	3 00
Citations for Letters of Guardianship....	3 00
Letters of application for dismission from Administration....	4 50
Letters of application for dismission from Guardianship....	3 00
Applications for leave to sell Land....	5 00
Notices to Debtors and Creditors....	3 00
Sales of Land, etc., per square....	5 00
Sales of perishable property, 10 days, per sqr.	1 50
Estray Notices, 30 days....	3 00
Foreclosure of Mortgage, per sqr, each time...	1 00

TIME REQUIRED FOR LEGAL ADVERTISING.

Sales of Land, etc., by Administrators, Executors or Guardians, are required by law to be held on the first Tuesday in the month, between the hours of ten in the forenoon and three in the afternoon, at the Court House in the county in which the property is situated. Notices of these sales must be given in a public gazette 40 days previous to the day of sale.

Notices of the sale of personal property must be given in like manner 10 days previous to the day of sale.

Notices to the debtors and creditors of an estate must also be published 40 days.

Notice that application will be made to the Court of Ordinary for leave to sell Land, etc., must be published for two months.

Citations for letters of Administration, Guardianship, etc., must be published 30 days; for dismission from Administration, monthly 6 months; for dismission from Guardianship 40 days.

Rules for foreclosure of Mortgage must be published monthly for 4 months; for establishing lost papers, for the full space of 3 months; for compelling titles from Executors or Administrators, where bond has been given by the deceased, the full space of three months.

Publications will always be continued according to these, the legal requirements, unless otherwise ordered.

RAILROAD SCHEDULES.

GEORGIA RAILROAD—171 miles—Fare five cents per mile.—JOHN P. KING, President; E. W. COLE, Superintendent; G. T. ANDERSON, Agent at Atlanta.

DAY PASSENGER TRAIN.

Leave Atlanta	5.00 A.M.
Arrive at Augusta	3.45 P.M.
Leave Augusta	7.00 A.M.
Arrive at Atlanta	6.30 P.M.

No trains on Sunday.

NIGHT PASSENGER TRAIN.

Leave Atlanta	5.40 P.M.
Arrive at Augusta	3.00 A.M.
Leave Augusta	10.00 P.M.
Arrive at Atlanta	7.40 A.M.

ATLANTA & WEST POINT RAILROAD—87 miles—Fare, —— per mile—JOHN P. KING, President; L. P. GRANT, Superintendent; J. M. FARRAR, Agent at Atlanta:

DAY PASSENGER TRAIN.

Leave Atlanta	7:58 A. M.
Arrive at West Point	12:30 P. M.
Leave West Point	12:50 P. M.
Arrive at Atlanta	5:25 P. M.

NIGHT FREIGHT AND PASSENGER TRAIN.

Leave Atlanta	8:00 P. M.
Arrive at West Point	11:05 P. M.
Leave West Point	3:00 A. M.
Arrive at Atlanta	10:00 A. M.

MACON & WESTERN RAILROAD.—103 miles—Fare, five cents per mile—A. J. WHITE, President; E. A. ANDERSON, Agent at Atlanta:

DAY PASSENGER TRAIN.

Daily, except Sundays.

Leave Macon	7.45 A.M.
Arrive at Atlanta	2.00 P.M.
Leave Atlanta	7.15 A.M.
Arrive at Macon	1.30 P.M.

NIGHT EXPRESS PASSENGER TRAIN—DAILY.

Leave Atlanta	6.30 P.M.
Arrive in Macon	2.10 A.M.
Leave Macon	8.40 P.M.
Arrive in Atlanta	4.30 A.M.

POST OFFICE, ATLANTA, GA., February 19, 1868.—From and after this date, until further notice, this office will be opened and closed as follows:

Open at	8 o'clock, A M
Close at	12½ o'clock, P M
Open at	2 o'clock, P M
Close at	6 o'clock, P M

SUNDAYS.

Open at	8 o'clock, A M
Close at	10 o'clock, A M

feb19—dtf THOS. G SIMMS, P. M.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Cards of six lines or less, under this head, inserted for twenty-five dollars for one year; fifteen dollars for six months; ten dollars for three months; five dollars for one month. Payable in advance.

ATTORNEYS.

FRANK E. BURKE, Attorney at Law, Preston, Webster county, Georgia. Collections promptly made and Litigated Cases attended to in all adjoining counties. Particular attention given to cases in bankruptcy. aug23-dtf.

SIDNEY DELL,
Attorney at Law,
ATLANTA, GEORGIA.
OFFICE—WHITEHALL STREET, over "New York" Store, opposite Er Lawshe's.
may28—d3m

BOOTS AND SHOES.

G. H. & A. W. FORCE, Wholesale Dealers in Boots and Shoes, Whitehall street, keep on hand the largest and best selected stock in Atlanta, and will sell to country merchants at New York prices, with freight added. july16-d1y

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

B. HERMAN, dealer in Watches, Clocks and Jewelry, Silver Ware and Fancy Goods, Gold Pens and Spectacles, corner Marietta and Whitehall streets, (old Norcross corner,) Atlanta, Ga. Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, &c., repaired and warranted. april8-d6m

WM. BOLLMAN, Dealer in Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Gold Pens, Spectacles, &c., Whitehall street, 2d door above M. Lynch & Co.'s Book Store, Atlanta, Ga. Repairing in good style and warranted. nov14—d1y

PHYSICIANS AND DENTISTS.

DENTISTRY.

DR. G. S. SEYMOUR, late Emerson & Seymour, Macon, Ga., offers his Professional services to the citizens of Atlanta and vicinity. Office, for the present, over the old Bank, corner of Broad and Marietta streets. All work done by appointment. Terms positively cash. Atlanta, Ga., August 16, 1868—d1m.

DR. R. D. BADGER
Dentist Office,
Granite Block; Broad street, adjoining Railroad, Atlanta.................Georgia.
ROOM No. 8,
OFFICE OVER MEADOR & BROS.,
N. B.—Notice Sign, R. D. BADGER.

CHOICE HOTEL,
Broad Street, ROME, GA.
REESE & BELL, Proprietors.
DR. J. T. REESE, Formerly of Selma, Ala.
R. W. BELL, Formerly of Montgomery, Ala.

This House has been thoroughly repaired and refurnished, and the Proprietors are determined to make it second to no hotel in the country. Baggage to and from the House free. Stage calls every morning. Rooms guaranteed. aug6d1m

DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM,

Adopted by the New York National Democratic Convention, July 7, 1868.

The Democratic party, in National Convention assembled, reposing its trust in the intelligence, patriotism and discriminating justice of the people; standing upon the Constitution as the foundation and limitation of the powers of the Government and the guarantee of the liberties of the citizen; and recognizing the questions of slavery and secession as having been settled for all time to come by the war or the voluntary action of the Southern States in Constitutional Convention assembled, and never to be renewed or re-agitated, do, with the return of peace, demand—

1. Immediate restoration of all the States to their rights in the Union under the Constitution and civil government of the American people.

2. Amnesty for all past political offenses, and the regulation of the elective franchise in the States by their citizens, and payment of the public debt of the United States as rapidly as practicable.

3. All money drawn from the people by taxation, except so much as is requisite for the necessities of the Government, economically administered, should be honestly applied to such payment, and where the obligations of the Government do not expressly state upon their face, or the law under which they were issued does not provide, that they shall be paid in coin, they ought, in right and justice to be paid in the lawful money of the United States.

4. Equal taxation of every species of property according to its real value, including Government bonds and other public securities.

5. One currency for the Government and people, the laborer and the office-holder, the pensioner and the soldier, the producer and the bond-holder.

6. Economy in the administration of the government; the reduction of the standing army and navy; the abolishment of the Freedmen's Bureau, and all political instrumentalities designed to secure negro supremacy; simplification of the system and the discontinuance of inquisitorial boards for assessing and collecting internal revenue, so that the burden of taxation may be equalized and lessened; the credit of the government and the currency made good; the repeal of all enactments for enrolling the State militia into national forces in time of peace; a tariff for revenue upon foreign imports, and such equal taxation under the internal revenue laws as will afford incidental protection to domestic manufactures, and as will, without impairing the revenue, impose the least burden upon and best promote and encourage the great industrial interests of the country.

7. Reform of abuses in the administration, the expulsion of corrupt men from offices, the abrogation of useless offices, the restoration of rightful authority to, and the independence of the Executive and Judicial departments of the Government, the subordination of the military to the civil power to the end that the usurpations of Congress and the despotism of the sword may cease.

8. Equal rights and protection for naturalized and native born citizens at home and abroad; an assertion of American nationality which shall command the respect of foreign powers, and furnish an example and encouragement to people struggling for national integrity, constitutional rights, and the maintenance of the rights of naturalized citizens against the absolute doctrine of immutable allegiance, and the claims of foreign powers to punish them for alleged crime committed beyond their jurisdiction.

In demanding these measures and reforms we arraign the Radical party for its disregard of right, and the unparalleled oppression and tyranny which have marked its career, after the most solemn and unanimous pledge of both houses of Congress to prosecute the war exclusively for the maintainance of the government and the preservation of the Union under the Constitution.

It has repeatedly violated that most sacred pledge under which was rallied that noble volunteer army that carried our flag to victory.

Instead of restoring the Union, it has so far as in its power dissolved it, and subjected ten States in time of peace to military despotism and negro supremacy.

It has nulified there the right of trial by jury.

It has abolished the habeas corpus, that most sacred writ of liberty.

It has overthrown the freedom of speech and the press.

It has substituted arbitrary seizures and arrests, and military trials and Star Chamber inquisitions for constitutional tribunals.

It has disregarded in time of peace the right of the people to be free from search and seizures.

It has entered the post and telegraph offices, and even the private rooms of individuals, and seized their private papers and letters, without any specification or notice of affidavit, as required by the organic law.

It has converted the American capitol into a Bastile.

It has established a system of spies and official espionage to which no constitutional monarchy of Europe would now dare resort.

It has abolished the right of appeal on important constitutional questions to the Supreme Judiciary tribunal, and threatens to curtail or destroy its original jurisdiction, which is irrevocably vested by the Constitution, while the learned Chief Justice has been subjected to the most atrocious calumnies, merely because he would not prostitute his high office to the support of the false and partisan charges preferred against the President.

Its corruption and extravagance have exceeded anything known in history, and by its frauds and monopolies it has nearly doubled the burden of debt created during the war.

It has stripped the President of his constitutional power of appointment, even of his own cabinet.

Under its repeated assaults the pillars of the Government are rocking on their base, and should it succeed in November next and inaugurate its President, we will meet as a subjected and conquered people amid the ruins of liberty and the scattered fragments of the Constitution; and we do declare and resolve that ever since the people of the United States threw off all subjection to the British Crown, the privilege and trust of suffrage have belonged to the several States, and have been granted, regulated and controlled exclusively by the political power of each State respectively, and any attempt by Congress, on any pretext whatever, to deprive any State of this right, or interfere with this exercise, is a flagrant usurpation of power which can find no warrant in the Constitution, and, if sanctioned by the people, will subvert our form of government, and can only end in a single centralized, consolidated government, in which the separate existence of the States will be entirely absorbed, and an unqualified despotism be established in place of a Federal Union of equal States.

That we regard the reconstruction acts of Congress, so-called, as usurpations, unconstitutional, revolutionary and void, and that our soldiers and sailors who carried the flag of our country to victory against a most gallant and determined foe, must ever be gratefully remembered, and all the guarantees given in their favor must be faithfully carried into execution.

That the public lands should be distributed widely among the people, and should be disposed of either under the pre-emption of homestead laws, and sold in reasonable quantities, and to none but actual occupants at the minimum price as established by the Government. When grants of the public lands may be allowed, necessary for the encouragement of important public improvements, the proceeds of the sales of such lands, and not the lands themselves, should be applied.

That the President of the United States, Andrew Johnson, in exercising the power of his high office in resisting the aggressions of Congress on the constitutional rights of the States and the people, is entitled to the gratitude of the whole American people, and on behalf of the Democratic party we tender him our thanks for his patriotic efforts in that regard.

Upon this platform the Democratic party appeal to every patriot, including all the conservative element and all who desire to support the Constitution and restore the Union, forgetting all past differences of opinion, to unite with us in the present great struggle for the liberties of the people, and that to all such, to whatever party they may have heretofore belonged, we extend the right hand of fellowship, and hail all such co-operating with us as friends and brothers.

ATLANTA POST OFFICE.—ARRIVAL and Departure of Mails. Office open at 8 o'clock, A. M.; Close at 7, P. M. Sundays from 8 to 10, A. M. Officers: THOS. G. SIMMS, Postmaster; FRANK MILLS, Assistant Postmaster; J. S. NALL, Money Order and Registry Clerk and Cashier; J. C. DANIEL, Mailing Clerk; J. W. WOODRUFF, Distributing Clerk; C. BRUMLEY, W. A. ORME, Delivery Clerks; M. W. SMITH, Stamp Clerk; P. H. WOODWARD, Special Agent Postoffice Department.

	Mails arr've	Mails Cl'se.
Washington, D. C.	3.45, A. M.	6 P. M.
New York	3.45 "	6 "
Philadelphia	3.45 "	6 "
Baltimore	3.45 "	6 "
Memphis and Arkansas	3.45 "	6 "
Louis'lle, Cinci'ti, Chicago and Nashville	3.45 "	6 "
W. & A. R. R. Way Mail	3.45 "	6 "
Augusta, Ga.	7.45 A. M. 4.20 P. M.	5 P. M. 6 A. M
Charleston	7.45 A. M. 4.20 P. M.	5 P. M.
Ga. R. R. Way Mail, Athens, Ga. and Milledgeville, Ga.	4.20 P. M.	6 A. M.
M. & W. R. R. Way Mail	2.00 P. M.	6.45 A. M.
Macon	4.00 A. M.	6 P. M.
Savannah, S. W. R. R. and Florida	4.00 A. M.	6 P. M.
New Orleans, Mobile, Montgomery and Columbus	5.20 P. M.	7 A. M.
Atlanta and Montgomery Way Mail	5.20 P. M.	7 A. M.

TRI-WEEKLY MAIL LINE.

Atlanta to Dahlonega—Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

Dahlonega to Blairsville and to Murphy, N. C.—Weekly—Saturdays.

Newnan to Carrollton and Bowden—Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Newnan to Franklin—Semi-Weekly—Wednesdays and Saturdays.

LaGrange to Griffin—Tri-Weekly, via Greenville, Ga.

LaGrange to Columbus, via Hamilton—Tri-Weekly.

Stone Mountain, Ga., to Lawrenceville—Tri-Weekly.

Lawrenceville to Gainesville—Weekly—Saturdays.

Athens to Gainesville—Semi-Weekly—Tuesdays and Thursdays.

Cartersville to Marble Works and Hiwassee—Weekly—Tuesdays.

EVENING EDITION.

DAILY CIRCULATION OVER 2,600!

ATLANTA, GEORGIA, SEPTEMBER 2.

Mass Meetings are ordered, by the Executive Committee, at the following times and places:

Cleaveland, White county, Thursday, September 10.

Fairmount, Gordon county, Thursday, September 17.

LaFayette, Walker county, Thursday, September 24.

Blackspear, Pierce county, Wednesday, October 7.

Jacksonville, Telfair county, Wednesday, October 7.

Dalton, Whitfield county, October 20.

THE CONSTITUTION IN THE HOUSE AGAIN. It will be seen by reference to the proceedings of the House this morning, that we have touched another one of the "dirty dogs" on a raw place. O'Neal, of Lowndes, the perjurer, feels the sting of the lash and barks. His constituents! the insolent puppy. He has no constituents but negroes, and they will hang him to a tree if he ever returns to Lowndes. 'Tis true that the discovery and exposure of his infamy is a "recommendation', with those he really represents, and we dare say will secure him a judgeship.

We claim no very exalted place in the esteem and affections of the people of Lowndes, nor have we ever been regarded a *dangerous* "animal," but the people in that section "are too well acquainted" with the character of O'Neal for truth and manhood, to accept his testimony as proof to the contrary.

Courts of Pie Poudre—Civil Law Restored in Webster.

PRESTON, GA., Aug. 31, 1868.

To the Editor of the Constitution: Generally, when any thing is undertaken somebody is at the head of it, and it is usually for the accomplishment of some object; of this there can be no doubt. In this light your correspondent regarded a strange—and when I say *strange* I mean all the word conveys—proceeding among the negroes at this place, on last Friday and Saturday.

I have previously hinted at the excitement with some of the whites of this section, touching an insurrection. Last week the negroes were notified of the rumors afloat concerning their intentions, apparently, much to their surprise. They protested no such intention existed among any considerable portion of their number, and avowed to bring those who had circulated the reports to an account, if they could be spied out. After some investigation on their part, one party was found who had been talking a great deal about the negroes rising, "black horse cavalry," &c.

A portion of the negroes of this vicinity met, elected a sheriff and deputy, and selected three of their number as judges. The negro who had been talking was arrested by their sheriff, and brought before the *three*. Testimony was introduced, and the charge, to the satisfaction of the court, substantiated. After a few moments consultation the decision was made: "If Dick, (the negro under arrest), has been talking these things, and its been proven on him, he ought to have a whipping."

"How much?" inquired a by-stander.

"*Thirty-nine lashes!*" promptly responded the chief justice. The sheriff as aforesaid, got a heavy double buggy trace prepared for the occasion, took possession of Dick, carried him off a piece, undressed him and otherwise prepared him, as bad ones were in *ante bellum* days, and began to "lay on" and with a vim, too, I tell you.

The seven first licks were put on with the trace doubled, but some of the white by-standers insisted that was too heavy, when it was taken single. You never did hear a fellow beg and yell like he did, after the first few licks.

When he had received twenty-one lashes some of the white spectators begged for Dick, and got the sheriff to stop, no doubt, much to the gratification of Dick.

Let me just say here, lest some of our good (?) Northern friends shall raise the cry of "rebel murderers at work," that the "court" was gotten up without the knowledge of the whites, and that every one of the "court" were Radicals, and Dick, the negro whipped, was a Radical, and that the whites had nothing at all to do with it, only some begged for Dick.

This thing occurred Friday evening. Saturday morning another "court" was called for the trial of another negro, *a Democrat!* Does any reader see anything?

The charge was for starting insurrectionary reports. When the "court met and opened Paul Beaty, the accused, demanded the name of the prosecutor, and authority by which the "court" was acting. This did no good, and the trial proceeded. After all the "evidence" had been submitted Paul arose to make his defence. This he did very briefly, by declaring everything that had been said a 'pack o' lies"—"a fixed up Radical plot," that he would "whip every Radical nigger east of the Tannahassee creek," and daring the "court" or any one else to attempt to punish him.

The "court" retired for consultation and agreed to have thirty-nine put on Paul, but the "Chief Justice" did not publicly announce this, yet the negroes understood it was the decision. Paul "planted" himself, pair of hames in hand, and dared any one to approach him, and threatening the "court" and all who took part in it with prosecution. Just at this juncture excitement began to run very high and a general fight was threatened. Paul was seized by a negro and, in a few moments a row would have been in full blast had not Sheriff Whorton ran in, and with the assistance of others, quelled the "fuss." Judge Bell then made the negroes a little speech and showed them the danger of their proceeding and advised them to desist from such lawlessness in future. Thus the "court" closed, and now the negroes seem satisfied they were wrong and are disposed to drop the whole matter.

This proceeding the whites had nothing to do with, until a row was threatened, when they interfered and stopped the whole matter. Had it been kept up it would have been one of the greatest machines for tyranny ever known in this country.

In conclusion let me say I have given a plain statement of facts, and I wish to know if any county in the State, or any State in the Union, can beat the "courts" of Webster county. All can see that civil law is restored. Vote for Reconstruction!

PHIL BOWERS.

Democratic Meeting in Stone's District.

According to previous appointment a respectable portion of the citizens of Stone's District met at the court ground on Saturday, 22d ult., for the purpose of organizing a Democratic Seymour club.

Upon motion of Joseph Willis, Esq., Marat Megee took the chair, and Jesse M. Butt was requested to act as Secretary, preparatory to a permanent organization. The Chairman explained the object of the meeting in a few appropriate remarks.

Upon motion of A. A. Wilson, Esq., the Chairman appointed a committee of seven to report permanent officers for the Club, and prepare business for the meeting, consisting of the following names: A. A. Wilson, C. C. Greene, J. N. Defoor, Dr. J. C. Tucker, Dr. J. S. Wilson, Joseph Willis and W. C. Parker—who retired for a few moments, and reported the following permanent officers for the Club: Judge W. A. Wilson, President; Marat Megee, A. Z. Mines, Joseph Willis, C. C. Greene, J. J. Fain, Wm. Holbrook and J. M. Bryant, Vice Ptesidents; T. A. Kennedy, Secretary; and J. S. Wilson, Treasurer. Also an Executive Committee of eighteen, and a Finance Committee of five. The Committee also reported the following resolutions:

1. Resolved, That we, the citizens of Stone's District, do cordially endorse the platform of principles adopted by the National Democratic Convention, and hereby pledge ourselves to unceasing efforts, to give these principles living force and vital energy in the administration of the government of Georgia, and of the United States.

2. Resolved, That we will endeavor to harmonize all past differences of political opinion, and let bygones be bygones, and look to the future for prosperity and happiness, as a people and as a government.

3. Resolved, That we congratulate President Johnson and the country, upon the failure of impeachment, and that we will use the utmost of our honorable means for the overthrow of the Radical party.

4. Resolved that all men who favor the election of Seymour and Blair, enroll their names as members of the Club, in a book to be kept by the Secretary for that purpose.

Upon motion of J. M. Bryant, Esq., the report was read and unanimously adopted. Whereupon about seventy names were enrolled, among them a number of old men who had scarcely been out to the court ground since the war. The utmost good feeling and enthusiasm prevailed throughout the meeting.

W. C. Parker moved that the proceedings of the meeting be published in the Atlanta *Intelligencer* and CONSTITUTION.

Upon motion of Joseph Willis, Esq., the meeting adjourned to meet on Saturday, the 5th September, at 2 o'clock P. M.

W. A. WILSON, President.

T. A. KENNEDY, Secretary.

What the Democrats Will Do.

The question is frequently asked what the Democrats, when they come into power in March, 1869, will do? To this question, we answer:

If the Democracy obtain the control of the government they will reduce the taxes upon all that the people eat, drink and wear, now taxable; upon real estate; upon incomes; and upon all articles, goods or wares manufactured and used by man. They will restore the Union of *equal* States, which the Republican party will not do so long as it has control of the government. They will abolish and wipe out ten thousand Freedmen's Bureau office-holders, the army of drones and spies who live upon the hard earning of the poor. They will permit the Southern people to govern themselves without the interference of an army of carpet-baggers and foreign mercenaries. They will pay the public debt in the same currency in which private debts are paid, and they will not pay gold to the moneyed bondholder, and greenbacks to the mechanic and farmer. They will frame their laws for the benefit of the whole country, and will not exclude the South, nor the West, nor any part of our people, from the benefits of appropriations of the public money. They will protect labor from oppressions and encroachments of capital in the only way in which it can be protected, viz: by creating a demand for labor. They will restore and conform to the Constitution of the United States, and see that the rights of the States are not violated. They will remove every shackle that has been placed upon the Supreme Court by a Radical Congress and make it what it ought to be, a free and independent tribunal. They will take from Congress its usurped powers and place them where they belong, in the hands of the courts and of the Chief Executive. They will guarantee to each State the exclusive right to regulate the elective franchise within its borders, and to determine who shall not become voters therein. They will show their friendship for the foreign-born by sweeping the odious proscriptive laws of the Radicals from the statute books of every State, and by insisting, at the point of the bayonet, if necessary, for their ample protection abroad. They will give to the negroes of the South all the rights and privileges enjoyed by their race in Connecticut, in Ohio, and other Northern States. They will restore peace, harmony, good will and commerce between the North and South. They will reduce public offices, retrench public expenses, crush out corruptions which now eat, cancer-like, into the body-politic, and administer the government with rigid economy. And finally, they will yield equal rights and withhold exclusive privileges—to the end that each State and the people shall enjoy what of right belongs to them—*a government of* LAW.

These are a few of the results which will flow from Democratic success. Their *effects* will be seen on the farm, in the workshops, and by the firesides of the hard-working, industrious poor. They are well worth working for, and we trust that all men who have an eye to see, a brain to think, and a vote to cast, will do what they can between this and next November to bring about the election of Seymour and Blair.—*Bridgeport (Conn.) Farmer.*

GEORGIA LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, Sept 3, 1868.

The Senate met at 9 o'clock, and was called to order by the President. Prayer by Rev. Mr. Prettyman.

The Journal was read and approved.

Mr. NUNNALLY moved to reconsider so much of the proceedings of yesterday as relates to the payment of the Convention certificates by the Treasurer. Motion to reconsider prevailed, and on motion of Mr. Nunnally the resolution was laid on the table.

Mr WOOTEN presented a petition asking for the citizens of the 998th District of Randolph to be cut off from said county, and attached to the county of Terrell. Referred to Committee on New Counties and County Lines.

Mr. HUNGERFORD. A petition from Daniel McArthur and others, asking for payment of rents for common schools. Referred to Committee on Education.

The report of the sub-committee was read, giving a detailed account of the condition of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum. Referred to Committee on Deaf and Dumb Asylum.

Report of Committee on Printing.—The majority report was read, saying that they have examined into the law, and are satisfied that the duties of Public Printer, elected by this General Assembly, does not commence until the next session of the General Assembly.

The minority report, signed by Joseph Sherman, T. O. Welch, and W B. Jones, was read, saying that as J. W. Burke was elected by an improper and illegal General Assembly, that they earnestly recommend that this General Assembly authorize Sam'l Bard to enter upon the duties of his office at once.

On motion of Mr. HOLCOMBE the rules were suspended and the Air Line Railroad bill from the House read the second time.

Mr. WELLBORN, a resolution requesting our representatives in Congress to co-operate with the people of Tennessee and Alabama in their efforts to have the obstructions removed from the Tennessee river, so that the same may be rendered navigable to the city of Chattanooga, Tenn. The resolution was read and adopted and ordered to be transmitted at once to the House.

On motion of Mr. SPEER, the rules were suspended, and a bill read and passed to provide juries for special fall terms. Transmitted at once.

Mr. SMITH moved to suspend the rules to introduce a bill to incorporate the Etowah Manufacturing and Mining Company. Referred to committee.

The report of the Committee on Public Buildings was read, giving an account of the condition of public buildings at Milledgeville, and recommend that no disposition be made of these buildings, as a propositon is pending to amend the Constitution so as to return the Capitol to Milledgeville. Report received and laid on the table.

Mr. HINTON. On granting relief to Margaret W. Crew, of the county of Marion. The Legislature has exercised the right of granting divorces. The clauses in the Constitution do not prohibit the Legislature from taking action in cases of this kind

(Mr. Hinton made an eloquent appeal in behalf of this bill, and urged its passage in an earnest speech.)

Mr. LESTER was opposed to the passage of the bill on constitutional grounds, and argued the constitutional question involved.

Mr. HUNGERFORD amended by giving permission to her former husband the right to marry again.

Mr. SPEER called the previous question.

The amendment was voted down; and on motion of Mr. BROCK the yeas and nays were called on the main question. Yeas 5, nays 28. So the bill was lost.

The hour having arrived set apart for the consideration of the Augusta bill, on motion of Mr. HOLCOMBE it was taken up.

Mr. HOLCOMBE moved to adopt the substitute offered by himself to the original bill, because it would meet the wishes of a large majority of the citizens of Augusta, so expressed in a public meeting. As to the details of these bills they are substantially the same. The only difference is in the time of holding the election.

A common objection that the elections were too frequent will be met by the adoption of this substitute.

The registry fee has been stricken out to avoid a constitutional objection to it, and to meet the wishes of the Governor. There can be no objection to the board of registers, because they are equally divided between each party. Under this substitute every man, black and white, has equal rights to exercise the privilege of voting.

Mr. WINN. There is one feature in this bill that I cannot understand; that is to require a voter to show his certificate of registration when he polls his vote. I cannot see that this is fair. I think that when his name is enrolled he should be entitled to vote. I see the fraud that will result to the voter and am compelled to denounce it in principle.

Mr. HOLCOMBE. I desire to add this much in addition to this question. Our only object in asking this clause is because Augusta is on the river just across the line from South Carolina. These certificates only prevent negroes from coming from that State and voting for Mayor and Council.

Mr. CONLEY. [Mr. Wooten in the Chair.] All that the citizens of Augusta desire, is a fair election. I believe that a large majority of the people of Augusta desire the substitute offered by myself to pass, as it meets their views.

Mr. CANDLER. There are really three bills before this House. They are very different in their objects. There is very little difference between the House bill and the amendment offered by the Senator of the 39th, (Mr. Holcombe,) but there is a great difference between these bills and the substitute offered by the gentleman from the 18th. Under this substitute, the ordinary, sheriff and clerk of the Superior Court, *elected as partisans*, are to appoint twelve discreet and proper persons to act as a board—no distinction as to who these men shall be. They are to determine who shall vote, and the police is called into requisition to keep people from crowding the polls, all for the purpose of holding the election, so that the voting cannot be inspected by the people.

Now is this for the interest of all parties concerned? I say it is not. What people in Augusta want the election to come off in October, and those who are elected to hold office for two years? I think, therefore, that we should vote down the amendment of the gentleman from the 18th. There ought to be fairness but no such fairness as would only recognize the right of one side.

Mr. ADKINS. We on our side of the house are just as much in favor of fairness as any one, and it is my object to give justice. He could see no fairness in the substitute offered by the gentleman from the 18th. I hope, therefore, that we will adopt this substitute.

Mr. HUNGERFORD. I come here not to legislate for party, I want a fair and impartial election. The bill of the gentleman from the 18th suits me in some particulars and in some it does not. I know that I am speaking against my party, and I a party man, strictly. It is not fair that we should give the whole power to the Ordinary, a strong Republican, the Clerk also a strong Republican and the Sheriff the same. If these officers were all Democrats it would not be fair and we would all object to such an act. Who will these officers appoint? Why they will appoint Republicans.

Now who is proposed in the other bill? M. J. C. Sneed, a man that belongs to neither party; he is neither a Democrat nor a Republican. He is a strong Conservative man that all parties are willing to trust. W. R. McLaws is a strong Democrat, Ellery M. Brayton is what the people call a carpet-bagger, William Doyle is a strong Republican, and Robert Harper a colored man. Now, gentlemen, in this board all the interests in the city are represented, and no better one could be made.

Mr. ADKINS suggested that probably the Ordinary, Sheriff and Clerk would appoint six Democrats and six Republicans.

Mr. HUNGERFORD. I would not, I would appoint all Republicans, and they will. I want the election carried for the Republicans, but I want it done fairly. I am opposed to putting off the election, but would not be if I thought that the people wanted to put it off. The voice of the people of Augusta should be the voice of this Senate. I think that the people of Augusta desire that the term of office shall continue but one year. Whoever votes for a two years term and passes through the city of Augusta, will be scorned by the citizens. He objected to the clause requiring a certificate of registration. He also thought that April was the proper time for holding the election.

Mr. SMITH. It would be very gratifying if the citizens of these cities could arrange their municipal affairs themselves. When such matters come before us, we have to deal with them as the facts are presented to us. I shall favor the bill the least objectionable to all parties. I object to the House bill because the time is too near at hand. Registration cannot take place as it should. I also object to the time designated in the substitute offered, by the gentleman from the 18th, on the same ground. Another objection to this latter bill is that it opens the door for fraud—it gives the power to the dominant party of taking every voter that presents himself, even if he comes from South Carolina and wants to vote in the municipal election in Augusta. Another objection is that these officers are to hold for two years. So far as the certificate of registration is concerned, I think that there is a feasible reason, why, under the circumstances, it should be required. It is required of every voter, and I can see nothing unfair in it. Augusta is near the line, and something of this kind is necessary to protect them from imported voters.

I know the citizens of Augusta as a class are above any low down meanness, and would not be guilty of taking any unnecessary advantage of a voter. They only want the election conducted fairly. In my opinion, the amendment offered by the gentleman of the 39th meets all the objections, and I will support it.

Mr. CONLEY. The gentleman seems to have labored very hard to find objections to my bill. This substitute only proposes to bring on the election about the middle or last of October. It does seem to me that this substitute meets all the cases. If the board, I suggest, does not suit, I am willing to have it amended and take the other. It is important to have an election as parties are questioning the legality of the present government.

Mr. NUNNALLY. The gentleman of the 18th has made no reply to the objections to his bill. He seems to think that we should pass it on its merits. The second section of the bill offered by the gentleman of the 18th, is very objectionable. Who is to determine under this section whether the election is fair or not? Another objection to this bill is that the board—a partizan board—is to determine the length of the time of the election. They can continue it till they get votes enough and they can put it off from day to day until they get what they want.

Pending the discussion the hour of adjournment was announced and the Senate adjourned till 9 o'clock to-morrow morning.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, September 2.

The House met pursuant to adjournment and was called to order by the Speaker.

Prayer by Rev. Dr Brantly.

The Journal of yesterday was read and confirmed.

Mr. WILLIAMS, of Morgan, moved a reconsideration of his resolution, introduced yesterday, relative to holding two sessions per day.

After some discussion, the previous question was called and sustained, and the resolution was reconsidered, when the main question was put on suspending the rules to take up the resolution on its passage. The yeas and nays were ordered, resulting—yeas 100, nays 33.

So the rules were suspended and the resolution was adopted.

The resolution provides for two sessions per day, the morning session to commence at 9 o'clock and adjourn at 12, and the afternoon session to commence at 3 o'clock and adjourn at 6

Mr. O'NEAL, of Lowndes, rose to a privilege question. It is my privilege to say that the member from Glynn county has published, in a slanderous sheet of this city, a communication in which he charges me with the practice of deception in order to obtain his vote in favor of the bill which has passed this House for the removal of Lowndes county into the Brunswick Judicial Circuit. I regret the necessity of pronouncing the communication altogether unparliamentary and false. He requested my signature to a recommendation for the nomination of Col. John L. Harris to the Judgeship, which I declined giving, but said that if a Democrat was to have the office, I would prefer Col. Harris to any other in the Circuit. The gentleman from Glynn claims that the bill passed the House through his influence. This is the first intimation I have ever had of his being so influential in this House! I dare say it is equally new to every member on this floor. I did tell the gentleman that the members of the bar in Lowndes were favorable to the passage of the bill, and I appeal to the members here, who have letters on this subject, to sustain me. I also said that the removal would tend to equalize the business of the two Circuits, and I still say so; but I never thought of saying that it would equalize the talent of the bar in the Circuit. This is a fabrication, and emanated from some one outside of this House. It was not necessary for the passage of the bill that I should have resorted to deception. It passed by a large majority. I felt so certain of its passage that I did not even request my party to support it. Members on this side of the House evinced no anxiety for its passage. I appeal to members on both sides to sustain me in this. I was out when the bill came up and passed. The object of the communication is to prevent the passage of the bill in the Senate. If the gentleman from Glynn is so talented and influential as he claims to be, I am at a loss to know why he did not express himself on the floor, instead of resorting to the columns of a newspaper, which, in my judgment, is an evidence of his weakness or consciousness of error.

So far as the editorial remarks following the communication are concerned, I have only to say that my constituents are too well acquainted with the editor to expect me to dignify anything he may say with a reply. He is a harmless animal in my section. His abuse amounts to a recommendation in my section of the State.

Mr. HALL, of Glynn, also rose to a privilege question. He said: Mr. Speaker: I rise to a question of privilege. The gentleman from Lowndes has seen fit to rise in the House to answer a card from me, which appeared a few days since in THE CONSTITUTION, of this city. Mr. Speaker, I felt it to be due me to publish that card, that I might set myself right before my constituents, in order that they might know why I was induced to support the bill changing the county of Lowndes into the Brunswick Judicial Circuit. I had received a memorial from my county praying the appointment of Hon. John L. Harris as Judge. Previously, I had quietly requested my friends to vote against this bill, and had secured a sufficient number to defeat it. After the promise of the gentleman from Lowndes, that he would, with me, urge the appointment of Mr. Harris, I again called on my friends and succeeded in getting a sufficient number to vote with me to pass the bill; and I contend, Mr. Speaker, that without my aid in this matter, it would have been defeated, and the gentleman knows it

I had been told, Mr. Speaker, time and again, that the gentleman's veracity was doubtful. Notwithstanding this, Mr. Speaker, I had believed that there was enough honor left in the *Honorable gentleman* yet to enable him to make a candid and truthful statement. But, sir, I am disappointed. The gentleman saw my card. It was published *outside* of this House. *He*, sir, has taken advantage of the restrictions thrown around a member on this floor to answer it in this body. I am known at home as an honest man, and I defy the gentleman to affect that reputation He denied the statements made by me in that card. I again make the assertion that they are *facts, indisputable facts*. And, Mr. Speaker, sitting upon the steps of the Speaker's stand, he made the pledge I have alluded to, and if the gentleman denies it, I say that he is a falsifier. It is clearly in keeping with the gentleman's reputation to pursue the course he is now following. And I repeat it, Mr. Speaker, that if the gentleman persist in his denial, I say with due consideration, that he is a *falsifier, aye, more, a perjurer*. I am responsible, Mr. Speaker for what I say on this floor, and am ready to answer for it at any time. And I dare the gentleman to contradict my assertion outside of this House.

Mr. CALDWELL then rose to represent Mr. Warren (colored) in his defense on the charge of ineligibility. He delivered, in manuscript, a long, labored and elaborate defense. He took occasion to remark, in conclusion that this question was but the commencement of another revolution.

Mr. MOORE, (colored) of Columbia, took the floor and entered the beaten track of his sable predecessors, reciting the horrors of slavery, to which he had been so long subjected. A white man addressed him the other day as a "boy," but he (Moore) let him know right away that he was a "man," and so on through the chapter he proceeded to the end.

Mr. TUMLIN offered the following:

Whereas, As business in the gallery is of more importance than that before the House,

Be it therefore Resolved, That members of this House now in the gallery be granted a leave of absence for one hour to transact such business as they may have in the gallery. [Tumlin, why not allow the gentlemen to talk to the ladies?]

On motion, the rules were suspended to take up a resolution, passed by the Senate, requesting the Governor to issue a proclamation disbanding all illegally armed organizations in this State, and asking the concurrence of the House in the same The House took up the resolution, and the same was concurred in.

The Hoouse then adjourned to 3 o'clock this afternoon, Gardner (colored) having the floor.

THE RADICAL PANIC.—*Washington, August 28.*—The fact that the Republicans are in a panic is everywhere apparent here. In the departments, on the streets, at the hotels, and at all the public resorts, the evidence is everywhere that from some cause they are becoming more fearful of the result in November each day. Even those who have been the most sanguine of success are becoming nervous and desponding, and all admit that if victory is possible under any circumstances, it can only be achieved through the hardest and most expensive prosecution of the canvass. The Republicans are everywhere counselled, in their prints, through their speakers, and by every means, to be vigilant and active; and none is so hardy as to deny that Seymour to-day stands, in point of estimate, four times the chance of election he did when he was first nominated, and that his chances are daily strengthening as he and his opponent become better known throughout the country. The Southern Radicals make no concealment of their opinions, and openly declare that unless Congress holds a session in September the South will be lost to them. They do not know just what good a session of Congress will do them, but they can do othing without and they want anything that promises hope.—*Special to New York World.*

THE DEMOCRATIC CONDUCT OF THE CAMPAIGN.—The New York Herald says: The living issues are the abominable corruption of the party in power, its reckless extravagance, atrocious negro supremacy policy, its despotic, unconstitutional usurpations and the necessity of an economical and better government. In these there is matter enough, if properly handled, to sink the Radical party in the lowest depths of infamy and beyond hope of resurrection. But the facts must be put tersely and squarely before the people or they will be smothered up by the adroit management of the Radicals in confusing the public mind with past and side issues and political claptrap. With all these advantages on their side the Democratic speakers and managers of the campaign have failed, up to this time, in making good use of them.

BY TELEGRAPH.

ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCHES

FROM WASHINGTON.

Arrest of Post Office Employees.

New York Democratic State Convention.

John T. Hoffman Nominated for Governor.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—Some twenty parties throughout the United States connected with the Blank Department of the Post Office were indicted in Michigan. Under this indictment W. O. Redding, blank agent for the Southern States, G. A. Travers, of the Sixth Auditors Office and Wm. Towers, Chief Superintendent of Public Printing, have been arrested. The prisoners were discharged on the ground that they could not be tried on an indictment found in Michigan or an offense committed in Washington. Judge Wiley, who discharged the prisoners, did not investigate the guilt of the prisoners as charged in the indictment.

ALBANY, N. Y., September 2.—Murphy's name has been withdrawn. This leaves Hoffman a clear field for Governor.

LATER.—John T. Hoffman was nominated on the first ballot.

Telegraphic Markets.

NEW YORK, September 2.—Sterling 9¾; money easy at 3a4; gold 1 44¾; 62's 13¾; North Carolina's, old 72, new, 71; Virginia's, ex-coupons, 23¾, new, 52 1-2; Tennessee ex-coupons 64¾, new 63¾.

Flour, new, dull and heavy, old very firm. Wheat 2a3 lower. Corn unchanged and firmer, though not very active. Mess pork dull at 28 75 Lard quiet; steam refined 18¾a19¾. Cotton quiet and steady at 30 1-2. Turpentine 44a45 1-2. Rosin in a little better request; strained common 2 75. Freights quiet.

LONDON, Sept. 2.—Noon.—Consols 94. Bonds 71¾. Sugar quiet.

FRANKFORT, Sept. 2.—Bonds 75¾.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 2.—Noon —Cotton firm, Sales 12 000 bales. Flour firmer. Others unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 2.—Afternoon.—Bacon 56a59. Rosin quiet. Turpentine 26a30.

THE CITY.

THE STAGE.—SCENES IN ATLANTA will be performed to-night for the last time, at Davis' Hall. We hope Mr. TEMPLETON may have a large audience.

THE THIRD WARD Democratic Club was addressed on Monday night last by Col. V. A. Gaskill in one of the soundest and most convincing arguments that popular and eloquent gentleman ever made in his life. The Third Warders had a regular "flow of reason" on that occasion.

MAMMOTH SEWER.—"Ole Joe" Adkins buys all the *refuse* peaches from the cripples and little boys at nightfall and gulps them down next morning for breakfast. This accounts for the quantity and quality of gas he lets off about 11 o'clock every day in the Senate chamber. No wonder such a man should be *impeached*.

ROBBED.—The Hon. R. C. Surrency, member of the Lower House from Tatnall county, was robbed at his boarding house on Tuesday night last. His room was entered, his trunk broken open, and money to the sum of $54 taken therefrom.

READY AT ALL TIMES.—The speech of Georgia's gallant and gifted son, GEN. COLQUITT, at the meeting of the Third Ward Democratic Club on Monday night last, was in every way worthy of the clear head and warm heart of that patriotic gentlemen. Gen. Colquitt is at all times ready to battle for Democracy and the right, and will draw his blade before an audience of thousands at a general mass meeting, or at a little meeting of the "brethren" in a quiet municipal ward. Long life to him.

RAILROAD.—The Selma Rome and Dalton Road was completed to Cave Spring yesterday. There remains but sixteen miles of track to lay to reach this place. Col. J. J. Printup has the grading completed to this point. We may expect to be communicated by rail with Selma by the 15th of October.—*Rome Commercial.*

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

Markets by Mail.

St. Louis Market.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 29.

FLOUR—Extra 7a7 50; double extra 9a9 50; treble extra and fancy 10a13

GRAIN—Wheat dull and heavy, with a strong downward tendency for all below choice; 2 20a2 25 for choice to fancy and white. Corn heavy at 89a92. Oats heavy and easier at 50a55. Barley sold at 1 75 to 1 85 for pr me to choice spring. Rye firmer at 1 13a1 35.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and drooping at 29 25a29 50. Bacon very dull, and but little doing; shoulders sold at 12¼a12¾, clear rib sides at 18¾, and clear sides at 17¼. Lard retails at 18¾ for choice tierce, and 19¾a20 for kegs.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 29.

CORN—There was a better demand to day for ear, from the local dealers and distillers, and it sold at 93a94. Shelled was also more active, with sales of mixed at 95a96¾. White held at 98a100. The sales were: 1,000 bush shelled at 95, 250 bush do at 96, and 300 bush do at 96¾.

WHISKY—We hear of no large sales, but in the small way it commands 65 per gal for bonded, and 1 25 for free.

FLOUR—The market remains quiet, without special change. There is a fair local demand for the best grades. Prices are unchanged. We quote extra at 8 25a8 50, family 9 50a9 75, and fancy brands at 10 50a11 50. The sales were: 450 bbl family at 9 50, 50 bbls do at 9 75, 100 bbls do at 10; 150 bbls extra at 8 50, and 100 bbls supe fine at 7 75.

PROVISIONS—The market remains unchanged, and the demand light for any article. Mess pork is held firmly at 29, but we did not hear of any sales. Bulk meats at 13¾a14¼; no sales. Bacon is in moderate jobbing demand at 13¾ for shoulders, and 17¼ for clear rib sides. We heard of a sale of some 25 hhds, which had been some time packed, at 17. Fresh smoked and packed is held firmly at 17. Lard is neglected; small orders have been filled from time to time at 18¾a18¾. Sugar cured hams are unchanged with but a limited demand at 20¾a21¼.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, Aug 29.

FLOUR—The market has been moderately active this week at a slight decline, with sales Monday of 300 bbls A No. 1 at 10 75, and 100 bbls assorted at 6 75 12. Sales Tuesday of 175 bbls at 7a10 50, and 11 50; sales Wednesday of 225 bbls A No. 1 at 10 50, and 160 bbls assorted at 7a11 50; sales Thursday of 375 bbls assorted at 7a11 50, and 125 bbls A No 1 at 10 50, and sales yesterday and to-day of 485 bbls at quotations. We quote in lots in store as follows: Fine flour 6a6 50; superfine 6 75a7 25; and extra 7 75a8 25; extra family 9 a9 50, and A No. 1 at 10 50a10 75, and fancy brands 11 50a12. Rye flour is in fair request, with sales at 8 50a9 25 for No. 2 and No. 1.

GRAIN—The market for Wheat had declined last week though closing firmer this week, and we remark that there is quite a large stock of white wheat on hand, the recent purchases of dealers. The sales have been limited, but we quote prime red at 2a2 05 per bushel, though dealers are holding for higher figures. We quote red at 1 95a2 05. Corn has been pretty well sustained all the week, the bulk of the sales in ear and shelled, in store, being at 90, and a small lot of choice shelled at 92¼, all in bulk Sales to day of 220 bushels and 500 bushels at 90. The rates for ear from wagons are 83a85 in bulk. Oats have been rather quiet, but closing firmer, with small sales in store at 50. Sales to dealers at 46a47 in bulk. Rye is held higher, but the market is dull at 1 35a1 40 for prime to choice in store.

PROVISIONS AND LARD—The sales this week have been limited and stocks of all kinds, excepting Mess Pork, are light. We quote mess in lots at 29 50, and retail rates at 29 75a30. Bulk meats quiet but firm as follows: Shoulders 12¾a13, clear ribbed sides 16, and clear sides 16¾, all loose. Bacon is steady with sales on orders as follows; Shoulders 13¾, clear ribbed sides 16¾a17, and clear sides 17¾, all packed. A sale of 13 tierces plain sugar cured hams at 19, and small sales of fancy hams at 21. Breakfast Bacon, in canvas, sugar cured, at 18a18¼, loose, and 18¾a18¾, packed. Lard in tierces we quote prime pork house, at 18¼a18¾, and in kegs at 20¾. Other qualities lard at lower rates.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, Aug. 29.

DRY GOODS.—The weather is delightful for active trade, and some dealers are busy as can be, although the demand is not rampant enough to suit the most sanguine. The market, however, is in an unhealthy state, and any cheap lots are readily bought. It is very apparent now that prices have found a level and there are fewer bargains of prints available. Some poor styles of nearly all the leading markets are being sold in small quantities at 13¾, but no first class prints can be obtained in quantity for less than 13¾, which is the Spragues, Pacific, &c.; the Lancaster and Americas have settled at 13. Heavy brown sheetings still remain a little depressed at 16a17; New York mills and Manville 30; bleached muslins steady at 20. Wamsutta 25; Tuscarora 22; Lonsdale and Great Falls O 18; Bartlett 16¾; Hope 16¾ New Market C 16 Colored cottons steady and firm Woolen goods of all kinds moderately active and bringing fair prices; the finer grades being most saleable and command best prices.

The Daily Constitution.

THE CONSTITUTION
—HAS THE—
LARGEST CITY, COUNTY AND STATE CIRCULATION
Of any paper published at this point, and several hundred
MORE THAN ANY TWO.

DAILY CIRCULATION OVER 2,600!

MORNING EDITION.

ATLANTA, GEORGIA, SEPTEMBER 3.

National Democratic Nominations.

FOR PRESIDENT,
HORATIO SEYMOUR, of N. Y.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
FRANCIS P. BLAIR, of Missouri.

STATE ELECTORAL TICKET.

FOR THE STATE AT LARGE:
GEN. JOHN B. GORDON, of Fulton.
HON. JOHN T. CLARKE, of Randolph.

ALTERNATES:
GEN. W. T. WOFFORD, of Bartow.
T. M. NORWOOD, of Chatham.

FOR THE DISTRICTS:
1. HON. JOHN C. NICHOLLS, of Pierce.
2. COL. CHARLES T. GOODE, of Sumter.
3. R. J. MOSES, of Muscogee.
4. A. O. BACON, of Bibb.
5. MAJ. J. B. CUMMING, of Richmond.
6. H. P. BELL, of Forsyth.
7. COL. JAMES D. WADDELL, of Cobb.

ALTERNATES:
1. J. H. HUNTER, of Brooks.
2. WILLIAM G. FLEMING, of Decatur.
3. W. O. TUGGLE, of Troup.
4. DR. HENRY WIMBERLY, of Twiggs.
5. GEN. D. M. DUBOSE, of Wilkes.
6. GARRETT McMILLAN, of Habersham.
J. J. TURNBULL.
7. COL. V. A. GASKILL, of Fulton.

THE FALSIFIER AND PERJURER.—As Mr. Hall, of Glynn, still lives, we take it for granted O'Neal, the "falsifier and perjurer," got quite enough of the "privilege" yesterday morning. He "takas a dare" most pacifically, it seems, and thus develops cowardice as twin-born with perjury.

HON. B. H. HILL.—This distinguished gentleman, and living representative of the Demosthenian school of oratory, is still honoring our city with his presence.

During a brief visit to our sanctum yesterday, we were pleased to learn from Mr. Hill, that he intends to leave in a few days, for New York, with a view of placing himself at the disposal of the National Executive Committee and the Democracy of the North and West. He has been so shamefully misrepresented by the Radical Press of the North, that he and his friends here deem it not only important and just to himself to seek an opportunity of correcting the infamous slanders upon his fair name, but to present the people of the South, and their reasons for opposing the reconstruction measures of Congress, fairly before the Northern and Western States. The people of these States do not understand our true position, and their Press studiously avoids the truth as promulgated through Southern newspapers. Mr. Hill proposes at his own expense, to make a tour from New York to Wisconsin and proclaim the truth wherever and whenever the National Democracy may call upon him. That such a speaker can and will accomplish great good, there is not, in our mind, a solitary doubt; the people of the North and West are in a frame of mind to listen to truth and reason, and we have assurances that thousands of them are anxious to hear our side of the question from just such speakers as Mr. Hill.

GEORGIA MISREPRESENTED.—Gove, who claims to be a representative of Georgia in Congress, is reported in Washington, begging for an extra session. On what ground he bases a tangible plea, it would be hard to imagine. He is acting without authority from and contrary to the wishes of the good people of this State. They do not ask for a September session. They have no good purpose to subserve by its action. They want no troops to molest the peace now prevailing throughout their borders. They can take care of themselves. They rely upon the civil authority for protection. If need be, they are ready to give them support in case of disturbance. Gove does not represent the citizens of Georgia. He knows they oppose the move. They mean peace: he means mischief. He is one of those unfortunate creatures whose very existence depends on strife. No doubt he wants to be elected to Congress again. He knows his only chance of success is in the suppression of free expression at the polls. Create disturbances, and it will be an excuse for fraud and force. Thousands of negroes, if let alone, will vote the Democratic ticket. Arms must be placed in the hands of the more "loil" to frighten them out of this intent. If this is not done, the Radicals will lose the State—lose the Congressional Districts — lose everything. Hence Mr. Gove's mission to Washington. Hence his perfidy. Hence his appeal for Georgia when no one authorizes him to speak.

A MYTHICAL CARPET-BAGGER.—Whittier, the quaker poet, enters an *iambic* indictment against the Democratic platform, with more poetry than truth. Whittier's fanaticism leads him into occasional literary blunders at the expense of his otherwise justly acquired national reputation. In the name of truth and good poetry, much of which Mr. Whittier has written, as well as love of freedom and the Bible, we protest against the Carpet-bagger as a missionary of these, or as the perspective minister by whom the marriage ceremony between the Penobscot and San Francisco's bay shall be performed. We can assure Mr. Whittier that we have not yet been visited by the class of carpet-baggers whom he so poetically depicts in the following lines. Such as we have are the very converse. They hate freedom, swear there is no truth in the Bible, steal in preference to sowing grain, and bring curses instead of blessings in their train:

So shall the freedom lover go joyful on his way,
To wed Penobscott's waters to San Francisco's bay;
To make the rugged places smooth, and sow the vale with grain,
And bear, with liberty and law, the Bible in his train;
The mighty North shall bless the South, and sea shall answer sea;
And mountain unto mountain shout—PRAISE GOD, FOR WE ARE FREE!

☞ Governor Seymour is announced to deliver the annual address before the Saratoga Agricultural Society, at Saratoga Springs, on the tenth of September.

Secession Threatened in a New Quarter.

The question of Secession, hitherto an abstract one with Great Britain, threatens to engage the attention of her Parliament. The Canadian Dominion embracing the British Provinces of North America, at this early period of its history is beset with dangers which threaten the peace and permanency of the infant Republic. Nova Scotia, a sovereign and co-equal member, threatens to dissolve the bands of political wedlock into which she was beguiled in a moment of unconsciousness, peaceably by permission, or forcibly, if need be, to accomplish the divorce. Nova Scotia avers that She was unwillingly drawn into the alliance, at a time when her thoughts were foreign to a surrender of her individuality, and that the tie was cemented without her consent. It would seem that the Executive council in behalf of the people protested against the Canadian Confederation, on the ground that it was forced upon the Province without the free consent of the inhabitants thereof, and that this declaration is denied by the Colonial Minister upon the plea that the Legislature of Nova Scotia was the first to move in that direction. The petition for a repeal of the Union act, signed by a majority of the citizens, is responded to by the Duke of Buckingham in a spirit anything but conciliative to its movers. The Nova Scotians claim that neither by vote or resolution did the Legislature favor the confederation, and that it was a scheme originating in Quebec, to which the people did not assent, either by expression of approval or sanction of authority. It is further alleged that a remonstrance signed by nearly all of the citizens went up to the Imperial Parliament against the adoption of the measure, but that that body disregarded their wishes in its passage. The proposition for a Union of all the Colonies originating in Canada, met with no favor at the hands of the Nova Scotians, since it appears that they claim not to have given it a moment's consideration in their Legislative Assemblies. From the history of the case it is apparent that by some stroke of Diplomatic policy, of which she was not aware, Nova Scotia was inveigled by the Imperial power into a confederation against her will. However this may be it does not do away with the fact that the lion's paws are now upon her neck, and how she is to extricate herself from his grasp is a question involving delicate points. Nova Scotia declares there is no evidence of her agreement to enter in, and that the Duke of Buckingham misstates the case when he implies she gave consent. However this may be, Nova Scotia might to her advantage read the history of Ireland, at a period now some seven centuries or more in the past, when by artful diplomacy her sovereignty also was wrested from her. Then the recent attempt of a portion of the American States to dissolve a like alliance into which they voluntarily entered, might, on the other hand, furnish food for contemplative thought. However much Nova Scotia may writhe under the loss of a constitution of her choice, and the substitution of one dictated for her by other powers, we opine she had as well peaceably acquiesce in its provisions. The right of brute force is now an accomplished fact in free Republics, as well as in Imperial Monarchies. The principles of free government, in separate sovereignties, under written Constitutions, depend upon the interpretation of superior powers. So, after all, the resolve of Nova Scotia's Provincial Legislature, and the remonstrance of her people against Great Britain's denial to her of the right of self-government, will amount to about as much with the British Lion, as the sovereignty of Georgia with which Joe Brown threatened to obstruct Sherman's march. Her rejection of the Canadian Confederation, and any attempt to execute it by force, will be met in that spirit of *mild coercion* which John Bull's cousin, Brother Jonathan, affectionately used not long ago under similar circumstances. just over the border, this way.

For The Constitution.]

The State Road—New Conductors—Delightful Changes.

Col. Styles: In these times, when Governments, railroads and Legislative power change hands so rapidly—when white men are changed into *negroes*, and negroes into *Legislators*, thence into *field-hands*—when good and tried men on our *State Road* are removed and their places, from conductor to track-raiser, supplied with *new* cattle, negroes and —wags—when *new orders* and *new regulations* are dashed upon us, I hope I will be permitted to ask what is the *conductor's* duty on the train? It was my misfortune to have to come from Chattanooga to Atlanta on the night of the 1st inst., on *our State Road* with one Capt. (?) *Doolittle* as conductor, (a very appropriate name, by the way, for I think he did *do* as *little*, or *less* than any conductor I ever saw) and from Chattanooga to Atlanta not a single lady did he either assist *on* or *off* the train. A lady from Rome, Ga., with *two* "sucking" babies, desiring to get off at Kingston, being unnoticed and uncared for by either *conductor* or *brakesman*, was assisted off by me. A young lady was left at midnight, after telling the *Conductor* that she desired to get off at Marietta, to take care of herself; but was accompanied to the hotel by Mr. Burdell, of Augusta. A gentleman, with baggage in hand, attempting to get his wife, who was bearing an infant in his arms, aboard the car at Chattanooga, without a ticket, was *made to take his wife off of the platform of the car*, and go to procure a ticket, having to leave his wife there unprotected until he did so. Another man who had two ladies, with infants in their arms and all hands full of baggage, was forced to drop everything, with the ladies standing in the street, and show his tickets before they were permitted to enter. But we are told this is a *new regulation!* In the name of God and politeness are the ladies to be treated thus on our *State road*, after a term of such marked attention and politeness as they have enjoyed from Maj. Wallace and his gentlemanly subordinates? If such is the case, certainly our wives and daughters will be forced to stay at home, and thus the income of the State will be much less. "God save the State and the honor of the Commonwealth. M. P. C.
September 2d, 1868.

Judge Cabaniss and the Nomination in the 4th District.

Mr. Editor: The Democratic party of the 4th District is to assemble at Macon on the 8th inst., for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Congress. Without wishing to disparage the claims of any gentleman who has been mentioned for the position, I would suggest for the place Judge Cabaniss, of Monroe.

Elected almost unanimously in 1865 to Congress, he was not allowed to take his seat, as all from the seceding States were denied admission. This will not again be the case, however; and the ability of Judge Cabaniss, his purity of character, devotion to the Constitution of our fathers, his great and constant labors for the Democratic party, and the fact that he is now rightfully our Representative, all entitle him to the honor of being re-elected our standard-bearer in the coming contest.

FOURTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

The Election in Telfair and Irwin.

"When ignorance is bliss 'twere folly to be wise."

Mr. Editor: A communication from House Creek Postoffice, Wilcox county, Ga., appears in yesterday morning's CONSTITUTION, over the signature of D. S. Hunter, questioning the authority of Governor Bullock's late order, or writ of election, requiring the Ordinaries of Telfair and Irwin to advertise an election to be held in those counties for members of the House of Representatives and county officers in their respective counties, giving legal notice, &c. Your correspondent says "Governor Bullock has ordered the Ordinary of this county (Irwin) to call an election for State and County officers, giving thirty days notice of the same. Unless the Governor's order has conferred this power on the Ordinary, he has no authority to order an election, having been elected under the provisions of the Constitution adopted by the *Constitutional* Convention, assembled by order of Provisional Governor Johnson, in accordance with the President's plan of reconstruction. Neither that Constitution nor the Legislative acts of any General Assembly anterior to the one now in session, empower the Ordinary to order elections." Sir, such cases as this, Judges of the Inferior Courts are the proper officers to carry out the joint resolution of the General Assembly authorizing the Governor to have said election held. The late Constitution framed at Atlanta, enlarges the duties and powers of Ordinary, and particularly empowers him with the former powers of the Inferior Court. But we in this county have no Ordinary clothed with such powers; but we have an Inferior Court with ample powers, whose members meet regularly, and attend to all county business entrusted to their care by the laws under which both they and the Ordinary were elected, and to them properly belongs the Ordinary (ordering?) of this election. If you think as I do, place these facts before the Legislature and Executive, and urge some change that will put us on the right track. Now let us see how widely Mr. Hunter has missed the mark. By the 3d item of Sec. 2, of the 4th Article of the Constitution of 1868, it is provided, in enumerating the powers and duties of the Governor, that "he shall issue writs of election to fill all vacancies that happen in the Senate or House of Representatives." The 1321st Section of the Code of Georgia (declared to be of force by said Constitution, when not in conflict with the Constitution,) provides that elections to fill vacancies for members of the General Assembly take place under the authority of a writ of election, issued by the Governor, to the Justices of the Inferior Court of the county where the vacancy occurs, who must order and publish a day for holding the same, by giving at least twenty days' notice.

Item 1 of the 14th Section of the 5th Article of the Constitution declares that "the Courts heretofore existing in this State, styled Inferior Courts, are abolished; and their unfinished business and the duties of the Justices thereof are transferred to such tribunals as the General Assembly may designate."

The first sentence in Section 7 of Article 11 of said Constitution, of 1868, is in these words: "The books, papers and proceedings of the Inferior Courts shall be transferred to, and remain in the control of the Ordinaries, who shall perform the duties of said Courts until otherwise provided by law."

From these provisions of the Constitution of this State it will be seen, not only that the Governor had the right to issue the election writ to the Ordinary, but that he could have issued it to no one else. Though I do not for a moment doubt the veracity of your correspondent of *House Creek*, I cannot believe that there is now an Inferior Court in Irwin or Telfair county, "with ample powers, whose members meet regularly and attend to all county business entrusted to their care," nor do I think any such court has existed in these counties since the ratification and adoption of the present Constitution. That court is expressly abolished, and its powers given to the Ordinary.

By the Constitution the Governor was authorized and required to issue his writ of election to have elections held in those counties, without the authority of a joint resolution of the two houses of the General Assembly; but it was by no means clear—I might say it was rather doubtful—that the Governor had the power, under the Constitution or existing laws, to order an election for county officers in those counties; but that question was all settled by the passage of the joint resolution "authorizing the Governor to issue writs of election, as in other cases of vacancy, for members of the House of Representatives and county officers, in the counties of Telfair and Irwin."

It is clear that the Governor had no more right to issue these writs of election to the Justices of the Inferior Court of those counties, than to any number of Justices of the Peace—not as much in fact, for no such officers existed at the time in any county in the State. As the new Constitution gives to the Ordinaries the performance "of the duties of the Inferior Courts until otherwise provided by law," writs of election in all such cases can be directed or issued to no other officer in the State.

For The Constitution.]

Col. R. J. Moses and the Nomination.

Mr. Editor: I am more than pleased to see your hearty endorsement of the proposed nomination of Col. R. J. Moses for Congress from the 3rd District.

I have been well acquainted with the public life and history of this talented and distinguished gentleman for several years since, and unhesitatingly say that no man in his District can show a purer and more consistent record; nor do I believe that the name of any man would be received with more enthusiasm for the high position of Congressman than this would be.

I know there are others who seek this office—who are now standing at the pool ready and anxious to step in while the waters are troubled—they are always on hand—easily found and generally more anxious to receive office than their friends are to thrust office upon them. This has been the case heretofore and I presume will always be.

Among those who, I understand, are aspiring to Congressional honors in the coming election is one who, it will be remembered, was in our city a few weeks ago, earnestly asking at the hands of a certain party in the Georgia Legislature (not the Democratic party) for the high and honorable position of United States Senator. In this, as is well known, he most signally failed.

Having despaired of ever receiving an office from that party with which it is known he had been acting up to this time, he has since changed his base and, it is said, proposes now *very generously* to accept an office from the Democratic party.

This gentleman I am told will seek the nomination, and it is because I believe he will that I refer to this matter. I do not think he will receive it, for there will be those in the Convention who no doubt are acquainted with the facts which I have stated, and who have not forgotten them, and will not.

The name of the gentleman referred to and his place of abode will be given, if necessary, or desired, as I have known him long and well, and can easily point him out. I think it will be sufficient for the present merely to refer to this little transaction to enable many to identify him and to protect themselves from his schemes. There is no one who feels a deeper interest in the welfare of the people of the 3d District than I do, because I was raised in one of the counties which compose it, and many of its best citizens and voters are my friends and relatives, hence I am anxious that their interest should be well represented by a good and honest man, a just and faithful one, who will not betray, but faithfully represent them in the Halls of Congress.

In the person of Colonel Moses, the people of that district will find such a man. As you have well said, he is true to the cause of Democracy, (and I add, has not belonged to any other party), true to the Constitution and his country. Chivalric as a soldier in the war of the South, he is both able, talented, and distinguished as a leader in politics. In all things he is honest, faithful and reliable. I believe he is probably the most popular man in the district, and if nominated, will be more cordially generally supported by his party, than any other man I know of, and if elected, will reflect the greatest credit and good upon his constituents. TROUPER.

Tit-Bits from the Records of Joseph Epialtes Brown.

BY X.

"So soon as the Government shall have passed into Black Republican hands a portion of our citizens must, if possible, be bribed into treachery to their own section by the allurements of office."—Message Nov. 1st, 1860, House journal page 47. Prophetic words. The Government had no sooner "passed into Black Republican hands" than the scum, and filth, and slime that lay at society's bottom, was upheaved to the surface by this "bribery" and these "allurements." But Governor, it is consoling to know that but few who were ever trusted with position or who had the confidence of their fellow-citizens previously, have been found among those who committed the "treachery" and received the "bribes." *You* claim to have been driven to the "bribes" and "treachery" or change of status, (to speak more respectfully,) by the power of the bayonet. It may have changed you; men are mutable, but truths and principles are not subject to the varying vicissitudes and mutations in human affairs. Truths and principles are immortal, the bayonet can only affect that which is mortal. This statement every intelligent child in the land will recognize as irrefutable. And yet you are to-day zealously advocating doctrines which a few years ago you solemnly warned *your* people would necessarily sap and undermine the solid foundations of our liberty. Where then are the principles you advocated? Are they principles no longer? Can Heaven's decree which rendered them changeless be countermanded by Yankee orders? Could they, too, be conquered, subjugated and overpowered? If so, why did you not, in laying them down and declaring that they were great cardinal, fundamental truths, add—"not clothed about with the 'eternal years of God,' but subject to the fortunes of war?" But what are those principles and truths which you then labored to make us believe were self-existent and indestructible? The whole of your anti-habeas-corpus-suspension message in February, 1864, answers the question. And then, dotted about through your various messages like stars in a dark sky, are such statements as these: "The people of the United States are intelligent and enlightened, but the whole people, including menial servants, imported paupers and free negroes, all, under their theory, possessing and exercising equal rights and power at the ballot-box, are certainly incompetent to govern themselves. Hence, that government must soon terminate in monarchy." * * * * "The laboring class, including the lowest mental servants and naturalized foreign paupers being voters, will naturally have the advantage at the ballot-box, on account of their superiority of numbers. This will induce the capitalists on the other hand, to use their money freely, to influence the elections, which will be productive of increased rottenness and corruption in the body politic." * * * * "The result will be that the country will seek repose in the downfall of Republicanism, and the establishment of monarchy." * * * * "When we say our people are competent to the task of self-government, we mean *white people*," &c., &c. Message Nov. 6th, 1861—Journal Senate, pages 36 and 37. Now Governor, in what battle, or by what set of bayonets were these truths killed, captured or pierced? After asserting that the votes of this menial class would be productive of "increased rottenness and corruption," and finally end in monarchy—after asserting that the people of the United States were incompetent to govern themselves, and would go into monarchy if the negroes voted, why do you occupy your present position? Has the bayonet driven you to the advocacy of that "increased rottenness and corruption," which will end in monarchy? If not, then you necessarily come within the pale of the first quotation, and are "bribed into treachery to your own section by the allurements of office."

"If we are conquered, our property is confiscated, and we and our children are slaves to Northern avarice and Northern insolence. Sooner than submit to this, (I suppose the Governor means the "confiscation" and "avarice" here, since he seems to enjoy the "insolence"), I would cheerfully expend in the cause the last dollar I could raise, and would fervently pray, like Sampson of old, that God would give me strength to lay hold upon the pillars of the edifice, and would enable me, while bending with its weight, to die a glorious death beneath the crumbling ruins of that temple of Southern freedom which has so long attracted the world by the splendor of its magnificence."—Message of November 16th, 1868. House Journal, page 39.

And sure enough you are hard at it, Governor—trying to "lay hold upon the pillars" and pull down the temple of Southern freedom; but mind you don't break your back "while bending with its weight," and pulling and grunting to get it down. Before the onward march of Democracy you will, ere long, be compelled to abandon this Guy Fawkes undertaking, and, snake-like, crawl into an infamous obscurity. Pulling down the temple of Southern freedom is a gay business for a man who has enjoyed such honors and luxuries beneath its roof. I would like to quote other passages from the record of your Excellency, but they present such an ocean of inconsistencies, I am discouraged and desist.

Finally: Your remarks made in the message of Novembea 30, 1864. House Journal page 5, recoil upon yourself in the present attitude of public affairs: "He who would prove recreant to so sacred a cause, from a desire of personal aggrandizement or the gratification of personal ambition, would trample under his feet and sacrifice those great great principles which underlie the very foundations of our federative system and upon the success of which the happiness of unborn millions depend, deserves an eternity of infamy with the everlasting execrations of mankind upon his head."

LEE.

Meeting at Cartersville to Appoint Delegates.

CARTERSVILLE, Sept. 1, 1868.

In accordance with a call published in the last issue of the Cartersville Express, a portion of the citizens of Bartow county assembled at the depot on Monday the 1st instant, to put into effect the object of that call.

On motion of Hon. M. A. Hardin, Dr. S. W. Leland was called to the Chair.

On motion of Col. W. H. Pritchett, Mr. A. N. Bradshaw was requested to act as Secretary of the meeting.

Mr. H. F. Price moved that the Secretary call the several Districts of the county, and that the delegates to the meeting from said Districts report their names to the Secretary. Whereupon the Districts were called, when it appeared that four Districts of the county were not represented.

Mr. H. F. Price moved that the meeting resolve itself into a mass meeting of the citizens of the county, and ballot for delegates to the Congressional Convention to assemble at Kingston on the 9th inst.

The motion of Mr. Price excited a spirited debate, pending which Mr. Crawford moved, as there seemed to be a misunderstanding in reference to the published call, that the meeting adjourn over until Saturday next, giving time for the Districts not represented to elect delegates to a county Convention, to assemble on the day aforesaid.

This motion renewed the debate, which was participated in by J. A. Crawford, W. H. Pritchett, Col. J. W. Harris, John W. Wofford, J. G. Stocks, H. F. Price, and others.

In the midst of considerable confusion, Mr. Crawford announced that the delegates representing Districts in that meeting be requested to convene at the Court House immediately.

Whereupon Col. W. H. Pritchett moved that the present meeting adjourn with the request that meetings be held in each of the several militia Districts of the county to select delegates to a county Convention, to be held at Cartersville next Saturday, for the purpose of electing delegates to represent the county in the Kingston Congressional Convention.

This motion prevailed, and the meeting adjourned.

S. W. LELAND, Chairman.
A. N. BRADSHAW, Secretary.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL BANNER.—Such is the title of a neat little paper designed for children and Sabbath Schools, the first number of which lies on our table. It is edited by our fellow-citizen Rev. George C. Connor, and published in Atlanta. We would advise all the little folks to subscribe for it. Subscription price one dollar per annum.

CONGRESSIONAL ASPIRANTS.—The withdrawal of Hon. S. F. Gove from the race as the candidate of the Beast Butler party in this district for Congress, narrows it down to Turner, of this city, (negro) and one John Harris, of Newton county. The contest will be pretty sharp between these two, with the chances decidedly in favor of Turner. If he is turned out of the Legislature, he will distance Harris, for he will come before the convention shewing his fresh-made wounds and conquer through sympathy. Can't Harris get himself "persecuted" some way, too. If some "rebel" grand jury could only find a true bill against him for perjury, say, he would push Turner hard.—*Macon Journal and Messenger.*

BY TELEGRAPH.

ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCHES

FROM WASHINGTON.

Warrant Issued Against Rollins.

The President and Secretary McCulloch disavow any Participation.

Massachusetts Democratic Convention.

John Quincy Adams nominated for Governor.

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 2, 1868.—General Orlando Brown and a dozen minor officers of negro troops, acting as Bureau functionaries, have been mustered out. They will continue their functions in the Bureau as civilians.

A number of store-keepers and gangers were appointed to-day, including Charles B. Fry, Richmond, Va.; J. M. Ross, first Alabama District.

Revenue to-day $971,000.

Minister Webb advises the State Department that the complication with the Brazilian Government regarding the detention of the Wasp has been adjusted.

C. G. Megrue has been appointed Collector of Revenue for the Cincinnati District, vice M. P. Gaddis resigned.

Commissioner Rollins received a dispatch from New York last night that a warrant had been issued against him at a late hour this afternoon. The warrant has not been served. Rollins telegraphs that he will not appear personally or by counsel in New York to-morrow. Harland, Deputy Commissioner, also will ignore the warrant for him should it be served.

It is asserted positively that Rollins will not recognize Binckley—that is, he will assign him no duty. Rollins disclaims any idea of compromise regarding supervisors. The law makes it his duty to nominate them. Excitement in official circles is intense, with increased bitterness of feeling.

It is stated, on good authority, that the President and McCulloch disavow any active participation in the New York proceedings against the commissioner and his deputy Harlem.

The Herald of this morning has an editorial on "Newspapers and Internal Revenue," stating that it has been served with a notice of tax due on its business, and unless paid the usual remedy would be enforced. It is not informed under what law this attempt to tax the Press is made, and styles it a forced and absurd construction of the act, by ignorant Assessors. The whole tenor of the revenue laws as regards the Press, show that Congress did not intend to tax newspapers. Incomes from newspaper business pay tax the same as other incomes, but the business itself is not taxed. It announces its intention to resist the construction put on the law by the Assessor, and believes the Press generally will do the same.

BOSTON, Sept. 2.—The Democratic State Convention, 1100 delegates present, nominated John Quincy Adams, of Quincy, for Governor, and Reuben Noble for Lieutenant Governor.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Sept. 2.—There was an angry discussion on the discrimination bill in the Senate to-day. The negroes insist on the right to enter hotels, &c. Democratic——[The operator failed to send us the remainder of this dispatch. We suppose we will get it in time for our afternoon edition.—ED. CONSTITUTION.]

PARIS, Sept. 2.—The Moniteur's article on the state of Europe points to the significant fact that the number of men on leave of absence from the French army was never greater than at present.

HAMBURG, Sept. 2.—Prince Napoleon left last night in his yacht for Havre.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 2.—Karsakoff, Governor of Eastern Siberia, will soon hold a conference with special representatives from the Chinese Government to settle the disputed boundaries of China and Siberia.

HAVANA, Sept. 2.—Dispatches of the 14th of August from Puerto Cabello say that Bruzual and his forces have abandonded the city and gone to Coro on the steamers Bolivar and Maparari. Bruzual holds only Coro and Maracaido.

Telegraphic Markets.

NEW YORK, Sept. 2.—Cotton steady; sales 2,100 at 30½. Spring wheat flour scarce and firm; winter plenty, tendency downward; wheat winter heavy and declined 2a3 during the day; spring firm. Corn dull and drooping; mixed western 1 25a1 26; white 1 29; mess new 2,880. Other provisions unchanged. Lard firm. Whisky lower. Bonds 67a68. Sugar active and firmer; muscovado 10¼a10¾. Other groceries firm and quiet. Naval stores quiet and unchanged. Wool, Texas 28a31; Mexican 25½. Freights quiet. Goverments closed firm. 62's 14 Tennessee 63¾; new 65¾. North Carolina 71; new 70¾. Virginia 53¾; new 52¾. Gold dull at 44¾. Sterling quiet, nominal 9¼. Southern bonds quiet, but there were few sales at higher prices.

CINCINNATI, Septe mber 2.—Flour firm and unchanged. Corn firmer with a good demand; white, in ear, 96a98. Whisky dull; in bond 65. Mess pork firm at 29 00. Lard 18 1-2a18¾, with but very little demand.

LOUISVILLE, September 2.—Superfine flour 6 75a7. Corn 90. Mess pork 29a29 50. Lard 18 1-2a18¾. Shoulders 13¾; clear sides 17 1-2. Whisky, free, 1 27 1-2.

WILMINGTON, September 2.—Spirits turpentine 39; New York casks 40. Rosin quiet; No. 1, 4 75; No. 2, 2 05. Tar steady at 2 50.

LIVERPOOL, September 2.—Evening—Cotton closed steady and unchanged. Breadstuffs dull.

HAVANA, September 11—Sterling 14 1-2a15 premium.

From the National Intelligencer.]

The Resistless Reaction against the Radical Revolutionists.

North, South, East, and West, Radicalism is being swept away as with a mighty whirlwind. Everywhere are the heavens vocal with the thundering voice of the people arraigning the Radical party for its crimes against law and against nature, and demanding at its hands an answer to the indictment which, with indignant tones, they prefer against it. The feeling all over the country, kindled into an avenging flame, is intense and tremendous, and every day intensifies it more and more. There is nothing like it, in its sweeping and terrible power, in the history of popular reactions. "Not from one lone cloud, but every mountain now has found a tongue." The people are roused to a degree bordering on anger, and the glance of their indignant eye upon the Jacobins and dark-working revolutionists, who have first blinded and then betrayed them, makes the faces of these betrayers blanch with fear. The people are no longer to be duped. They will no longer listen to, but reject with scorn, the smooth phrases, the honeyed lies, the false accusation against political adversaries, with which, with the cant and cunning of the hypocrite, Radicalism has lured them to their ruin. They first supposed, then suspected, then tore the mask indignantly away, and saw with amazement the deformed and horrid image that, with purposes of the blackest infamy in its features, crouched and leaned behind it. The consequence is that reprobation is universal. The people have found the party out; they have been deeply wronged under circumstances of the most aggravated criminality; and they now know by whom. And such startling developments as they have made render any further confidence in the Radical revolutionists wholly impossible.

We are led into these reflections at this time by the unparalleled revolution in public opinion now in process in the New England States, the last place, as a whole, where public opinion has the power to list up its head and cry aloud against the wrongs and outrages — the encroachments upon vital and fundamental principles by the dominant power. One of those States, Connecticut, which is a New England State, rather geographically than in its political philosophy, redeemed itself from the blighting dominion of Jacobinism long ago, for which too much credit cannot be given her law-abiding and patriotic people. Others, also imbued with a deep sense of the perils which surround the nation, and with a full conviction to what they are and must be attributable, made strong efforts to follow the noble lead of Connecticut, and did so well against pressures of every sort as to create in themselves a well-grounded hope, and inspired a like hope in others, that with one or two efforts more they will throw off the [illegible] and tyrannous chains wherewith they are bound, cut loose from the body of death to which they are fastened, and stand side by side with Connecticut, and with almost all the other States of the Union, North and South, in sturdy opposition to every species of lawlessness, usurpation and schemes—plain as day, deny it who will—for the overthrow of civil liberty in the United States. We say they entertain a well grounded hope, and so do we, that they will achieve these grand and beneficent results. They are laboring for them with unexampled energy and fervor. All New England is alive, and up and doing. The light thrown in by Democratic and Conservative speakers and writers upon the infamous record of Radicalism [illegible] everywhere, and makes that record [illegible] in the sight of the people. Maine and New Hampshire are especially aroused and anxious, and earnestly seeking to get at clouded truths on the political issues, and to ascertain, with honest gratitude, the *cause* of the great difficulties and derangements which [illegible] lumny or misrepresentation can longer cover up, and "by *whom* the offences came," prepared to visit upon the offenders when fully convinced, that just punishment which unmeasured and unpardonable guilt calls for at the hands of a retributive people. In this connection the following telegram to the New York Herald (Radical) is full of meaning, as showing how things are going on in the State of Maine; and it may be fairly understood as illustrating the resistless reaction progressing not only in other New England States, but in almost every State in the Union:

POLITICAL REVOLUTION IN MAINE—RESTORING THE RADICAL RANKS.

Despatch to the New York Herald.]

"AUGUSTA, August 26.—Further investigation in the interior of the State shows increased hostility to the Radical Congressional ticket by the laboring masses. The lumber booms are almost deserted. The shipyards are barren monuments of ruined fortunes, and their operatives are at work on the farms. The Radicals are denounced for robbing them of their occupation, and their votes will be generally thrown for the Seymour ticket. Radical leaders admit that several towns on the Kennebec and Androscoggin, last year Radical, will swell up Democratic majorities, and that Augusta will wheel into line."

ENDORSED.—The colored Seymour and Blair Club of Columbus, heartily endorse the recommendation made by a correspondent of the Columbus Enquirer, of Maj. J. Moses as a suitable candidate for Congress. They say they are "for him heart and soul and will do everything to secure his election."

New Advertisements.

G. W. ADAIR, Auctioneer.

The Luckie Property

I WILL sell on the premises, this (Thursday) Evening,

Six Beautiful Lots,

Situated between Ivy street (old Peachtree) and Collins street.

These lots are on the main thoroughfare in this city to North Georgia, and very near the minus of the contemplated Street Railroad.

Frequent inquiry has heretofore been made for these desirable lots, but the manager of the Luckie estate has refused to sell them till now.

Titles indisputable.

Terms—One half cash; remainder in twelve months, with interest.

Plats can be seen at my office, and will be sent.

G. W. ADAIR,
Real Estate and Insurance Agent.
Office: No 5 Railroad Block,
Opposite National Hotel.

sep3-d1t

Renting! Renting!

HOUSES AND STORES

I HAVE secured additional assistance in my office in the person of JOHN L. BRIDGES, who is a gentleman of fine business qualifications and an experience; and am prepared to take charge of and RENT or LEASE and make collections for the same.

ON RESIDENCES, STORES

Or other Property in this City or County, special attention will be given to property of residents, and no paying Taxes thereon.

G. W. ADAIR,
Real Estate and Insurance Agent,
Office: No. 5 Railroad Block,
Opposite National Hotel.

sep2-d3t

Good! Good! Good!

UNDER the head good, I, a few days since, a drug store very cheap. I now offer the following property equally as cheap:

Some of the best city property in the city, surrounded by Alabama and Forsyth streets on two sides, on the other by the Macon and Western railroad, on the other by an alley. The property is central, within one hundred yards of the depot, a fine place to build a fine warehouse; this lot is 68 feet, length 140. On the place is a fine Livery Stable. This is the most desirable place in the city, and I offer it very low. One lot of land of seven miles of Lithonia, on the Georgia Railroad, also, one fine mare, very fine. I will give bargain that can be had in the city. Will exchange a good plantation near the city or some city property in part pay. I will be glad to exchange farm, 160 acres, 3 fine orchards, house with four good gin house, cast gearing, all other necessary buildings. You had better call soon, as I am determined to sell, and a *great bargain* can be had if you can, if can; yes it can; for I will sell, yes I will. Titles good. Out of Green Backs, and will be glad to take what I can get; that is too bad, but it cannot be helped.

I can be found at the City Drug Store, corner Peachtree and Marietta streets.

sep2-d1m B. G. KELLY.

FOR RENT.

ONE of the best stands in the City of Cuthbert, a Grocery Business. Apply to or address

A. SCHUMAN & SON,
Cuthbert, Ga.

sep1-d10t

SPECULATORS ATTENTION!

87 ACRES of Land for Sale six miles from Atlanta, on the Georgia Railroad, and three miles from Decatur Depot. This land belongs to a non-resident owner, and will be sold at a bargain. For terms apply to

C. A. KING & CO.,
Real Estate Brokers,
Peachtree street, near Depot.

sep1-d1w

DISSOLUTION.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing under the name and style of Smith, Richmond & Lowe, in this day dissolved by mutual consent, the retiring therefrom of Thomas F. Lowe. The business will be continued by Smith & Richmond, who will settle the unfinished business of the late firm.

W. H. SMITH,
J. L. RICHMOND,
T. F. LOWE.

Atlanta, Ga., August 29, 1868.

PASCHALL HOUSE DRAWING

OF ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI

Drawing Oct. 8, 1868, most positive

FIVE HUNDRED PRIZES

Half Million Worth of Property

CERTIFICATES $5 00 EACH

THIS grand distribution of valuable real property, under the management of some of the most influential and respected citizens of St. Louis, will take place October 8, 1868, without postponement.

LIST OF PRIZES:

1st. Paschall House Hotel, completely furnished, now bringing a rent of $14,400 per annum, located in the heart of St. Louis.

2d. The residence of Capt. Dan. Allen, Memphis, Tenn., one of the most elegant in the city. Value $60,000.

3d. The former residence of Gov. Wright, Missouri, located at Jefferson City, the State capital. Value $18,000.

The 10th consists of valuable improved property, now bringing rent, located in St. Louis, ranging from $14,000 to $18,000 apiece. Terms cash.

490 OTHER PRIZES,

Consisting of money, Silver Plate, Sewing Machines etc., making a total of 500 inducements never before active in the field.

Certificates to be secured in Atlanta at the Book and Music store of J. P. Jones, at the Book and Music store of Wm. Crew, corner of Alabama and Whitehall streets. Certificates $5.00 each.

Orders for Certificates by Express promptly attended to.

W. H. HILL, General Agent.

aug28-d1f

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G. W. ADAIR,
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Opposite National Hotel.
! Renting!!
AND STORES!
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B. G KELLEY.
R RENT.
stands in the City of Griffin, for
ness. Apply to or address
A. SCHREIMAN & BRO.
Griffin, Ga.
ORS ATTENTION!
and for Sale six miles from At-
Georgia Railroad, and 1-3 mile
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d will be sold at a liberal mar-
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C. A. KING CO.,
Real Estate Brokers,
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ALL HOUSE
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CATES $5 00 EACH.
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General Agent.

The Daily Constitution.

DAILY CIRCULATION OVER 2,600!

ATLANTA, GEORGIA, SEPTEMBER 3.

THE CITY.

OUR AGENTS.

A. A. GUMMING, News Dealer, is our authorized Agent in Rome, Ga.

T. L. EVANS, Albany News, is our agent at Albany, Ga.

ALEX HERRITT, Marietta, Ga.

Dr. T. BURKE, Preston, Ga.

Dr. T. DUPREE, Hawkinsville, Ga.

J. DOOLEY, Albany, Ga.

J. HALMAN, Hogansville, Ga.

J. WOOD, Barnesville, Ga.

J. BROADNAX, Newnan, Ga.

Traveling Agents for the Constitution.

The following gentlemen are authorized to solicit business and receive money for THE CONSTITUTION: Mr. DAVID A. WALKER, Mr. JOHN T. Grant, of Atlanta. Mr. HENRY J. NEVILLE, of Atlanta. Mr. Dr. J. A. CHERRY, of West Point. Mrs. Emma BATTEY, of Atlanta. A. J. SCOTT, Traveling Agent. John Evans, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad.

THERE will be a regular meeting of the Second Ward Democratic Club on this (Thursday) evening at the regular place, corner of Pryor and Mitchell streets. Dr. Jones will address the meeting. A general attendance is earnestly solicited.

J. H. FRANKLIN, Secretary.

THE LUCKIE PROPERTY.—To-day at 4 o'clock Col. Adair will sell the Luckie Property. Carriages leave his office at 3 o'clock.

MR. KENNY, who keeps two doors hence is wholesale and retail Chicago Ale Depot, has found it necessary to increase his force, in order to meet the demands of custom. Henceforth, Mr. Kenny will superintend his extensive business in all its departments, leaving the details to his clerks. There is no finer article of Ale in the world than is sold by Kenny.

HARD LUCK.—A certain gent who once stood high in the Conventional circles, spent Tuesday night in Tim. Murphy's hotel. There were several others of the same stripe taken in "out of the cold" before morning, but he was "the noblest Roman of them all."

STOP THAT KNOCKING AT MY DOOR.—It is said that Hulbert has two door keepers constantly employed in his office at the State Road Depot to keep the crowd of darkies back. Some two hundred colored aspirants, clamorous for positions, were pressing hard upon him yesterday. One sooty nigger, finding all the doors barred and the windows barricaded, was determined to have his vision respected, so he took a trip down the flue of the chimney and effected an *entre* at the fire place. The adventurous darkie, we regret to state, was kicked out by the infuriated Superintendent. No doubt, each one of these poor dupes who offered some position on the Railroad as an inducement to vote for Bullock, a promise which that worthy, when he made it, well knew *could* not be fulfilled. There happens to be more niggers than places. If there were as many days as dogs, perhaps "every dog would have his day."

"SHARP AND QUICK" WORK.—Since Hulbert's inauguration as Superintendent, he has turned off something over one hundred and fifty employees on the State Road. Of this number every one is a Democrat. The vacancies have all been filled by supporters of Grant and Bullock, between fifty and sixty of whom being negroes. This an almost hourly occurrence for a white man, long-tried, capable, willing, and withal, a Democrat, to be given his walking-papers, while a negro, untried, ignorant and probably unfaithful, is put in his place. Most of the negroes are performing the duties of wood-passers, etc., but some are being placed on the trains. William Pettus, Radical conductor, *vice* Mr. Dunn, Democrat, retired, left Atlanta yesterday *with a negro train-load aboard*. He has the honor of being the first colored conductor, we understand, to run that schedule.

It should be remembered that a majority of the men turned off have been employed on the Road for a long time—many of them ten or fifteen years, and all for no fault whatever, except Democracy. The Irishman, relieved yesterday, has been on duty at the Depot, we are informed, for perhaps fifteen or twenty years. The poor fellow is a Democrat.

Of the conductors, 15 are "outs." Every Agent, except Parrott at Calhoun, has been discharged. He is a brother of Judge (!) Parrott, who, at a moment's notice, can be anything, if there's money or office in it.

This is what we call politics run by machinery. No man with a white skin and a character for honesty and decency need hope for position under Hulbert. Black faces and blacker principles are the indispensable qualifications of a State-roader. This remark of course does not apply to those Democrats who have been retained, for the reason simply, that Hulbert is unable to find among the Rads men capable of filling the places.

That interloper will probably make the best of his uncertain tenure. His master, Bullock, sits in an uneasy chair. He will call for an *easy* one before long.

☞ Some of the Radical papers are charging Frank Blair with being a drunkard. Were it trne, we presume the people would still prefer a drunken Vice President to a drunken President.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—The length of the communication and its questionable policy, precludes the article of "Georgian" for the present.

The subject of "Look Out's" communication is dead. His late *amours* killed him.

GEORGIA LEGISLATURE.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 2—3 o'clock, P. M.

The House resumed the consideration of the minority report on the eligibility of colored members.

Mr GARDNER, (colored) of Warren, having the floor, proceeded with the remark that he was sorry that the clemency of de wedder did not permit a "whole 'tendience of de members of de Legislature." He was a prayin' man. He then proceed to read his credentials as a deacon of the African Methodist 'Piscopal Church, Norf," issued by a colored Bishop of that denomination. I was, by de half of de great majistic Jehovah, permitted to 'dress you here to-day. Dat great friend of de human race, Abrum Linkum, who now sleeps in de grave, left for us a *bedridge* dat we lub. When dese great New Nited States was interrupted by de sovrin States—when dese sovrin States of de Souf withdrew from de New Nited States into secession, it kicked up a great muss in dis country. I am here to tell you of my *edigibility* as a man.

General Grant and General Lee was away over yonder 'pout Richmond wid dere armies 'posed to each other. After awhile General Grant had got himself round General Lee, and General Lee had to give up. [What's that got to do with the Siamese Twins?] And dat's de reason I 'pear before you to-day. *I was born in a woman dat could read her A B C's.* I recollect when she fuss larnt me de difference 'tween b and q and b agin." He then took up the Bible to prove that "blood was made by it," and after quite a dissertation on the human system, about "de Lord breathin' de breaf of life in it," said: "And for dat reason, Fellers of de Legislatur, I don't know what color God Almighty was." [The above is the exact language, as delivered, where quoted.] He then presented a paper as large as the map of North America as a protest.

Mr. HALL, of Glynn, offered a report of the committee appointed to visit the public buildings at Milledgeville, which, on motion, two hundred copies were ordered printed.

Another negro took the floor and commenced a speech. The reporter will here state that he is—no doubt the public are—completely worried to death of this intolerable outrage upon the people of Georgia. We do not, and have not, reported these speeches as they were delivered on account of any prejudice, but to show the people of Georgia into what hands their interests are being entrusted.

PETER O'NEIL (colored) of Baldwin, rose and stated that he would like to be represented by Mr. O'Neal, of Lowndes, in his defense.

Mr. ANDERSON asked if, under the decision of the Chair, a colored member could be represented by a white member. He thought that each colored member was entitled to a hearing, but it was an abuse of the liberality of this House to allow him to be represented by white men rather than by themselves.

The CHAIR decided that in the commencement of the discussion he had made his decision that colored members were entitled to a hearing, and that they would be allowed, if they saw proper, to call any member to speak in their defense. He did not, however, expect at the time that there would be no abuse of the liberality granted them, and that his decision was as any time reversible by the House.

Mr. ANDERSON then appealed from that decision, and, when put to a vote, it was reversed.

[This is, we believe, the first instance in which the Chair has been reversed.]

The decision of the Chair then proceeded to call the names of the colored members as they appear on the roll, and each one, as his name was called, rose and entered a protest.

On motion, the House adjourned to 9 o'clock to-morrow morning.

The question is now drawing gradually to a

For The Constitution.

The Lay of a Minstrel.

TO JOSEPH.

Not he of the "striped coat" for he was not "sloppy," but Joseph of "long collard" notoriety, whose nom *de plume* is "YOUR OWN."

I

When late I read your heartfelt strain
And viewed your desolation,
I thought I'd string my harp again
For "your own" consolation.

II

Joseph, your passion I'll excuse,
For collards you'd been eating;
They are worse than nigger on the brain,
And mighty stimulating.

III

I'm sorry you were crazy, Joe,
Her "dear, sweet face to see,"
And those bright, "intellectual eyes,"
Which haunt you constantly.

IV

You called her "best and dearest," Joe,
Your "bosom's peace a wreck,"
Your "heart undoubting," sick and sad,
You vowed was "doomed to break."

V

Her absence tore your soul, you said,
She was more than life or breath,
And Lethe's quiet then you sought—
"The pain without the death."

ADVICE.

Joseph, you didn't agonize right. You should have mounted your Pegasus, and poured into her unsophisticated soul such melting strains as the following. 'Twould have acted like hot shot thrown into a powder magazine, and the fortress would have yielded without a struggle:

For your sweet face and laughing eyes
I'll climb the Alps and mount the skies;
I'll catch the comet by her tail
And wring it off or make her wail,
And plunge into Mount Etna's crater
And roast my body like a 'tater,
Unless you will consent to give
Your love to Joe, and let him live.

Sweet Fanny, dear, I love you more
Than ever Joseph loved before.
My heart is bleeding at its core,
Saying "Fanny, love your Joseph more."

VI

CONCLUSION.

Joseph, one only thing I ask—
That you make restitution,
And beg your church most prayerfully
To grant you absolution.

The Republican Party a Revolutionary Party.

BY HON. GEORGE H. PENDLETON.

It is a revolutionary party. It is imbued with a spirit of revolutionary fanaticism. It was in the spirit of revolution that it took its birth; it is in that spirit that it now has its life. It has obeyed the law of its being—the inevitable law. It has gone on, step by step, and never sought repose. It has obeyed the law of its creation. Perpetual progress is the life of a revolution. It never stops. It may seem to pause, but it never stops. It may seem to grow weary, but it never pauses. Those who have been its leaders cannot make it cease; those who are its devotees cannot direct its course. Its spirit is insatiable. It cries, "Give, give!" unceasingly. If its leaders falter, their places are filled by other men. Every conquest that it makes, whets its appetite for a new conquest; every new acquisition of power makes more necessary. Every attainment of a purpose creates a new purpose. In olden time, it was the redresser of grievances and then warred against the partisans of the King, then warred against the King himself, then the block, then the Long Parliament, then the Protectorate, then the Commonwealth, and then the Restoration. Later than that, it was the States General, and then the Constituent Assembly, and then the Legislative Assembly, and then the Girondists, and then the Guillotine, and then the Directory, and then Napoleon. As it has ever been, so it will ever be. The needle cannot leave its attraction in the North and point to the West. The sun cannot rise in the west and pursue its journey to the east. The stars that tread the mazes of their mysterious course cannot come in collision. So neither can a revolutionary party pause in its mad career. The Republican party cannot step from the course it has taken, unconstitutional, unjust, and unfit to govern, as it has proved itself to be.

If it acquires new power to-day by the means that I have described to you, it will have a new purpose, it will need new powers, it will invent new means to-morrow. It cannot stop. It goes from aggression to aggression. Each step requires a new and worse one. Those acts which I have described to you, will either themselves be reproduced in an other form, or they will give place to larger and worse ones still.

"These hell-hounds that with ceaseless cry
Surround me, as thou saw'st hourly begotten
And hourly born, with sorrow infinite
To me; for, when they list, into the womb
That bred them they return, and howl and gnaw
My bowels, their repast; then burning forth
Afresh with conscious terrors vex me round,
That rest and intermission none I find."

And what is the indictment to this? Why is it that they must go on from bad to worse, and worse to still worse continually? It is fear of an enraged people. It is fear of the wrath to come. They cannot afford to give up power. They cannot afford to go into retirement. The ghosts of the slaughtered would come up against them. The ghost of murdered Liberty would haunt their sleep at night. The vengeance, the vengeance of an outraged and oppressed people, they would fear every day of their lives.

COTTON.—Yesterday morning numbers of wagons loaded with cotton from the country, gathered around the Artesian Basin. One wagon we noticed, had nine bales on it. There was a ready market at 26c, and buyers seemed to take hold without examining the staple. The cotton generally classed as low middlings, not being so good as that which was brought to market last week. *Montgomery Mail, 26th ult.*

L. B. DAVIS,
Hartford Live Stock Insurance Co.
L. B. DAVIS,
Notary Public, Atlanta, Georgia,
L. B. DAVIS,
Insurance Agent, Atlanta, Georgia.
mar13—d1y

Special Notices.

☞ GEORGIA STATE LOTTERY. for the benefit of the Masonic Orphans' Home. Combination Class No. 470.—The following were the drawn numbers September 2d, 1868:

63-6-50-49-28-70-31-15-24-56-77-45-57.

sep3-d1t HOWARD & CO., Managers.

☞ BOARD.—A LARGE AND ELEGANTLY Furnished Front Room, on the First Floor, with board in a private Family, and in the most desirable part of the city, can be had for a man and his wife or for two gentlemen. Apply soon at THIS OFFICE.

July 19 d

THEATRE.

DAVIS' HALL!

Lessee and Manager, . . . JOHN TEMPLETON.

THE GALA NIGHTS!

MISS ALICE VANE!

And the Favorite Company in their Unequalled Attractions this week.

MONDAY—COMBINED ATTRACTIONS.

TUESDAY—NO PERFORMANCE.

WEDNESDAY—GREAT LOCAL BILL.

THURSDAY—GRAND COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT TO MR. TEMPLETON.

Prof Nichols and many Residents Volunteers.

IMMENSE AND SELECTED ATTRACTIONS ALL THIS WEEK.

☞ Admission 50 cents. Reserved seats 75 cents. Children 25 cents. Galleries 50 cents.

aug30—d1w

Democratic Rallies.

Democratic District Convention.

DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEE ROOMS,
ATLANTA, GA., Aug. 31, 1868.

At a meeting of the Democratic Executive Committee, for the 7th Congressional District, held this day, it was

Resolved, That a convention of the Democratic party be held at Kingston, in Bartow county, on Wednesday, the 9th day of September next, for the purpose of nominating a candidate to represent said District in the 41st Congress of the United States; and that the various counties of the District be requested to appoint Delegates to said Convention.

L. N. TRAMMELL,
J. F. ALEXANDER,
G. N. LESTER,
W. H. PRICHETT,
T. W. ALEXANDER,
Com'l

DEMOCRATIC WARD CLUBS.

OFFICERS—TIMES and PLACES of MEETING.

First Ward.—J. G. Mitchell, President; B. N. Williford and W. H. Brotherton, Vice-Presidents; B. F. Abbott, Secretary; John Thomas, C. C. Davis, M. C. Blanchard, T. L. Wells, H. J. McBride, F. E. Godfrey, Jas. Osborne, W. D. Mitchell, Isaac Steinheimmer, Geo. Stewart, Thos. Scrutchins, Wm. Morris, D. W. Judson, E. T. Hunnicutt, M. Buice, W. R. Phillips, W. M. Bray, Col. V. A. Gaskill and M. C. Blanchard. Executive Committee. Meets Friday evenings at the Hall over the New Market House, corner Mitchell and Pryor streets.

Second Ward.—William Rushton, President; L. C. Wells, R. P. Zimmerman, E. Buice, Vice Presidents; Jas. R. Franklin, Secretary; Dr. E. J. Roach, W. R. Jones, J. A. Adair, David Wallace, M. Kreis, F. Kuhn, Wm. Woods, B. F. Moses, R. J. Massey, and O. H. Jones, Executive Committee. Meets Thursday evenings, over the Second Market.

Third Ward.—R. A. Crawford, President; J. G. Kelly, V. P. Sisson, F. D. Thurmand, J. A. Tuttle, C. M. Barry, F. Corrd, A. Conley, W. A. Grey, J. Bradfield, and Mark W. Johnson, Executive Committee. Meets Monday evenings, at the Fair Grounds School House.

Fourth Ward.—Marcus A. Bell, President; John Milledge, Reuben Arnold, J. H. McCaslin, Vice Presidents; C. A. King, Corresponding Secretary; W. R. Hanleiter, Recording Secretary; John R. Wallace, Treasurer; Wm. Gabbett, Thos. H. Williams, W. G. Newman, Henry Gullatt, Miles Turpin, Pat. Lynch, Sam B. Sherwood, W. P. Orme, H. Muhlenbrink, Evan P. Howell, James Toy, Eugene Luckie, Thos. W. J. Hill, Executive Committee. Meets Saturday evenings, at the Medical College.

Fifth Ward.—Columbus Pitts, President; R. F. Maddox, D. P. Hill, W. H. Hulsey, Gen. J. B. Gordon, T. M. Acton, A. L. Fowler, Vice Presidents; B. B. Crew, Secretary; E. H. Strong, Treasurer; Thos. W. Chandler, R. F. Maddox, Jas. E. Butler, W. H. Hulsey, H. Marshall, Executive Committee. Meets Tuesday evenings, at Fowler's Hall, on Marietta street.

A CARD
FROM
AUGUSTA FACTORS
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

ON and after the first of September next, the Commission for selling Cotton by the undersigned Factors and Commission Merchants of Augusta, will be ONE AND A QUARTER PER CENT.

ROBERTS, MORRIS & SHIVERS.
STOVALL & BUTLER.
C. H. PHINIZY.
J. SIBLEY & SONS.
CLAGHORN, HERRING & CO., (to apply to Augusta House only.)
J. J. PEARCE & SON.
RUSSELL & POTTER.
WHEELESS & CO.
WARREN, LANE & CO
J. B. WALKER & CO.
ISAAC T. HEARD & CO.
GEORGE W. EVANS & CO.
STOVALL & EDMONSTON.
S. FRANKLIN & CO. aug3 d1w.

Notice.

THE co-partnership heretofore exhisting under the name of F. Phinizy & Co, will expire by limitation on the 1st of September next.

Either Partner will be authorized to sign the firm name in liquidation.

FERDINAND PHINIZY,
C. H. PHINIZY,
J. M. BUBBELL,

July 1st, 1868.

I will continue the Warehouse and Commission business in all its branches at the old stand of F. Phinizy & Co., on Jackson street.

My facilities for the storage, sale and general management of Cotton, are ample, and I promise to all who entrust me with their business, the same promptness, and the same attention and fidelity to their interest, which characterized the firm of F. Phinizy & Co.

I will make liberal cash advances on consignments, and will also furnish Bagging, Rope and Family Supplies.

C. H. PHINIZY.

Augusta, Ga., July 1st, 1868.

In retiring from the Commission business, I take occasion to return my thanks to the friends who have favored me with their business during the last eighteen years, and request its continuance to my successor, C. H. Phinizy, whom I recommend as in every respect worthy of their patronage FERDINAND PHINIZY.

aug. 27-d1m*

SOUTHERN
Masonic Female College!

THE FALL TERM OF 1868 BEGINS AUGUST 15th.

FACULTY.

GUSTAVUS J ORR, A. M., President and Professor of Mathematics, Criticism and English Literature.

REV. W. D. ATKINSON, A. M., Professor of Ancient Languages, Moral Philosophy, and Evidences of Christianity.

SYLVESTER A. HOUGH, M. D., Professor of Natural Science.

WILLIAM FISHER, Professor of Music.

MRS. VIRGINIA C. CONYERS, Instructress in Preparatory Department.

Expenses for the Fall Term.

Tuition, Literary and Scientific Department	$25 00
Incidental Expenses	2 00
Tuition—Department of Music	20 00
Use of Instruments	4 00
Tuition in Preparatory Department	12 00

Board, including washing, fuel and lights will be furnished in good families at $17 to $20 per month. The liberality of the Grand Lodge has enabled us to present an able and experienced corps of Instructors at a cost to our patrons far less than the same, or even inferior advantages, can be procured elsewhere. All the proceeds of tuition, over a certain limited amount, will be appropriated to the payment of the Board of Indigent Pupils, daughters of living and deceased Masons. The daughters of all indigent Masons will be taught free of tuition in the Literary Department.

All communications in reference to the College must be addressed to the President at Covington, Georgia.

DAVID E. BUTLER, P. G. M.,
July31d6w. Chairman Executive Committee.

WM. M. WILLIAMS & BRO.,
GROCERS
—AND—
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
OLD STAND, DECATUR ST.,
ATLANTA, GA.,

KEEP constantly in store a large stock of Provisions and Groceries. We most respectfully solicit an inspection of our stock by buyers, before making their purchases. We make cash purchases, therefore, get goods on the best terms, and are content with very small profits.

We are now receiving A WELL ASSORTED STOCK of Choice Family Groceries, embracing Coffee, of all grades, Sugars, Teas, Spices, Peppers, Cheese, Fish, Tobacco, Cigars, and all other articles to be found in a First Class Grocery House.

W. M. WILLIAMS & BRO.

WHITE WINE VINEGAR, Pure Cider Vinegar, and Maderia Wine for cooking purposes,
W. M. WILLIAMS & BRO.

THE PURE POPLAR LOG WHISKY, as originally introduced by us, a good supply constantly on hand and sold *only* by us, unless purchased from us. W. M. WILLIAMS & BRO.

LIME, LIME, Sole Agents for Rogers' Bird's Eye Lime, the best Lime for all purposes brought to this market. A good supply, fresh from Kiln, constantly on hand. W. M. WILLIAMS & BRO.

BACON, BACON. We have now in store and on sale 75,000 lbs. Bacon—Sides, Shoulders and Hams. LARD—Best Leaf—Tierces, Kegs and Caddies. W. M. WILLIAMS & BRO.

July 23d, 1868. d3m

LANGSTON, CRANE & HAMMOCK,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
ATLANTA, GA.,

HAVE in store and for sale,

FLOUR, Stilesboro' Mills, and

Folly Mills, both favorite brands.

Canvassed Hams,

50 Casks of Bacon clear sides,

30 Bbls Lard,

100 Cans prime Leaf Lard.

Bales Factory Thread,

Havana Cigars,

American Cigars,

500 Sacks prime white Corn,

20 Tons Reid's Phosphate,

10 Tons Patapsco Guano,

10 Tons pure Flour of Bone, &c., &c.

Orders solicited.

LANGSTON, CRANE & HAMMOCK.

aug28

CORN.

2,000 BUSHELS CORN for sale cheap, in order to close consignment.

A. K. SEAGO,
Commission Merchant.

FOR SALE.

FLOUR.

300 BAGS Double Extra and Choice Family, to arrive.
30 hhds., tierces and barrels Molasses,
A few barrels Golden Syrup,
40 bags Rio Coffee,
50 bbls. Refined and Brown Sugars,
500 bags Salt,
40 bbls. Plaster of Paris,
40 bbls. Hydraulic Cement,
30,000 lbs. Sweet's Iron Ties.

BACON.

30 casks Clear and Clear Rib Sides,
6 tierces Sugar-cured canvassed Hams,
10,000 lbs. Smoked Bacon Shoulders,
Mess Pork—a small lot.
Segars,
Tobacco,
Fine Cut Smoking Tobacco,
Candles,
Soda,
Soap.

For sale on reasonable terms to the trade.

A. K. SEAGO,
Grocer and Commission Merchant.

Guano and Land Plaster.

100 TONS Chesapeake Guano,
3 tons Land Plaster.
For sale by A. K. SEAGO.

LIME,

CEMENT, Plaster, Lumber and Lathes.
For sale by A. K. SEAGO.
Corner Forsyth and Mitchell streets,
Atlanta, Ga.

The Turnip Crop.

WE advise the application of three to five hundred pounds of Chesapeake Guano per acre on land planted in Turnips. If the seed has already been sown, the Guano should be used immediately a top dressing, which we guarantee will increase the production from one hundred to five hundred per cent. This crop should be made profitable for domestic use and for marketing purposes.

We take pleasure in referring to the following gentlemen who have used the Chesapeake Guano:

Col. W. B. C. PUCKETT, Cherokee Ga.
Mrj. B. H. BROOMHEAD, West End, Atlanta.
GEO. T. BOROUGHS, Milton county.
PHILIP GRAHAM, Cherokee county.
Dr. SAMUEL IRWIN, Clayton county.
Mr SPEAR, Henry county.
Dr. GEO. E. WHITE, Fulton county.
LEMUEL KENDRICK, Fulton county.
M. B. D. VAUGHN, Clayton county.
Dr. COWAN, DeKalb county.
B. H. HARPER, Fairburn, Ga.
J. H. BORN, Lithonia, Ga.
JACKSON, GRAHAM, Milton county.
W. S. SMITH,
R. H. ELLIOTT, Jonesboro.
Col. S. G. HOWELL, Gwinnett county.
J. R. MAFFETT, Lawrenceville, Ga.
JOHN C. ROGERS, Fulton county.
Rev. C. W. THOMAS, Atlanta.

And many others whose names we have not space to insert.

I offer to the trade 100 tons of the Chesapeake Guano, and a constant supply of Land Plaster.

A. K. SEAGO,
Commission Merchant,
Atlanta, Ga.

FOR SALE.

FORTY CITY LOTS in and near Atlanta; most of them unimproved. Will be sold on easy terms, by A. K. SEAGO,
Corner Forsyth and Mitchell streets,
aug18-d3m Atlanta, Ga.

P. E. MCDANIEL. C. H. STRONG. B. F. MOSES.

McDANIEL, STRONG & CO.,
Cotton Warehouse
—AND—
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Corner Prior and Hunter Sts.,

In sight of the Passenger Depot, and near the United States and American Hotels,

ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

WITH the advent of another Cotton Season, we renew to our friends and patrons the offer of our service in the storage and sale of their cotton. We have demonstrated the fact by the experience of past seasons, and particularly of the last, that Atlanta is one of the best interior cotton markets of the South. This is due chiefly to her situation; being on the direct route from the producing districts to the large seaport marts, and having the advantage of three routes to New York, via Savannah, Charleston and Norfolk, all of which are freely and satisfactorily used. The importance of Atlanta as a cotton market was, during the last season, acknowledged by the New York buyers, many of whom made extensive purchases, which with the local competition enabled us to realize the most satisfactory prices; relatively higher in most instances than could have been obtained by our consignors, by shipments to more distant points.

The members of our firm are all men of large experience in cotton, and well known in the community. Our Warehouse cannot be surpassed, being of large dimensions, completely sheltered, and fire-proof. Every money facility usual in such cases we are prepared to furnish.

McDANIEL, STRONG & Co.

aug 27-d2m

NOTICE.

ON and after the 1st day of September next, the following prices will be charged for dressing lumber, viz:

Dressing and Matching flooring or ceiling per one thousand feet	$6 00
Dressing and jointing weatherboarding per one thousand feet	4 00
Surfacing one side	3 00
Surfacing two Sides, per thousand feet	5 00

All lumber to be counted at mill measurement.

JOSEPH WINDSHIS & CO,
PECK & SCOFIELD,
LONGLY, ROBINSON & CO.

aug28-d1w

ELAM CHRISTIAN,
General Commission Merchant,
GRIFFIN, GEORGIA.
CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.

REFERENCES:—Col. C. W. Styles, Gen. J. B. Gordon, Atlanta, Ga. Hon. Warren Aiken, Bartow County, Ga. W. A. Huff & Co., T. W. Freeman & Co., Macon, Ga. aug25d

THE CONSTITUTION.

Daily and Semi-Weekly,

ATLANTA, GEORGIA,

BY CAREY W. STYLES & CO.

Daily Circulation Over 2,600.

Semi-Weekly Circulation 1,500.

DAILY, PER ANNUM	$10 00
" SIX MONTHS	5 00
" ONE MONTH	1 00
SEMI-WEEKLY, PER ANNUM	$3 00
" SIX MONTHS	1 50
" THREE MONTHS	1 00

THE CONSTITUTION is intensely DEMOCRATIC and neither pains, enterprise, nor money will be spared, in the efforts of the Proprietors, to make it a leading organ, and one of the first papers in the South.

THE CONSTITUTION has scarcely laid aside its baptismal robes, and yet its circulation is equal to, if not greater, than any political paper in Georgia. This unparalleled success is mainly attributable to the industry and enterprise which have characterized its management.

As its name imports, it is battling for the Constitution and the liberties of the people; and the patronage it has received, assures the Proprietors that their labors are appreciated, and their policy endorsed.

As an advertising medium, THE CONSTITUTION is, perhaps, superior to any paper published in the State, its circulation being confined to no particular locality, but extending from one end of the State to the other, and from the Savannah to the Chattahoochee.

The Proprietors intend no relaxation of their energy, but will add new features of interest and more vigorous enterprise as patronage increases; and they hope in future, as in the past, to merit the good will and plaudits of their numerous readers.

CARY W. STYLES & CO.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL.

Atlanta Market Report.

ATLANTA, Sept. 2, 1868.

We have no changes of importance to note in our market for last two days. The demand for bacon is much better, without an advance in prices. Corn very dull and declining. The dried fruit market has been very much excited for last week, and that article has become quite an item with our dealers, and may be considered a staple product.

Wheat quiet with but little offering.

WHOLESALE PRICES.	
BACON—	
Clear Sides	$ 18½@ 19
Clear Ribbed Sides	18½@ 18½
Plain Hams	17 @ 18
Canvassed Hams	21 @ 24
Shoulders	14½@ 15
LARD—	
In Barrels	@ 21
In Kegs and Cans	22 @
BEESWAX—	
Common	30 @ 35
Choice Yellow	36 @ 38
DRIED FRUIT—	
Rough	9 @ 10
Peeled	18 @ 19
BROOMS—	
Per dozen	3.50 @ 5.00
CORN MEAL—	
Country per bushel	1 00
FLOUR—	
Superfine, per sack of 196 lbs	5.00 @ 5 25
Extra do do	5.50 @ 5.75
Extra Family do do	6 00 @ 6 25
Fancy do do	6.50 @ 7.00
GRAIN—	
Corn, White, per bushel	95 @ 1.00
Mixed or Yellow	90 @ 95
Barley	2 00 @ 2 25
Rye	1 40 1.40
Oats	60 @ 70
Wheat, White	2 00 @ 2.10
Red	1 80 @ 2.00
HAY—	
Clover per 100 lbs	@ 1.50
Timothy	1.40 @ 1.50
SALT—	
Virginia	@ 2 75
Liverpool	@ 3.00
IRON—	
City Mills Bar	5¼
Pittsburg bar	6
Sheet Iron	10 @ 12
Nail Rod	10 @ 14
COTTON CARDS—	
Per dozen	7.50 @ 8 50
NAILS—	
4s to 6os	6.00 @ 6.25
8s common	@ 7.00
3s fine	@ 8.00
SACKS—	
2 Bushel Burlaps	16½@ 17
2 Bushel wheat sacks	19 @ 25
COTTON GOODS—	
Threads	2.00 @ 2.10
Osnaburgs	18 @ 21
4 4 Sheetings	17
⅞ Shirtings	14
¾ Shirtings	12
Drills	17½
Stripes	20
LEATHER—	
White oak, sole, per lb	@ 40
Hemlock, sole, per lb	26 @ 30
French calf skins per dozen	40 00 @75.00
American calf skins per dozen	36 00 @40.00
Upper leather per dozen	40.00 @45.00
Harness leather per lb	40 @ 50
MOLASSES—	
Cuba per gallon	55 @ 60
New Orleans	85 @ 95
Syrup per gallon	90 @ 1.25
SUGAR—	
Crushed and Granulated per lb	19½@ 20
Clarified per lb	17 @ 18½
New Orleans	14 @ 17
Demerara	16½@ 17
CANDLES—	
Sperm	45 @ 50
Adamantine	20 @ 21
Tallow	@ 15
GUN POWDER—	
Sporting in kegs of 25 lbs	@ 8 50
Blasting in kegs of 25 lbs	6.25 @ 6.75
RICE—	
Rogoon	
Carolina	13½@ 14
SOAP—	
Bar	8 @ 15
MACKEREL—	
No. 1 per barrel	@26.00
No. 2 per barrel	@20.00
No. 3 per barrel	@17.00
No. 1 in half barrels	@13.00
No. 2 in half barrels	@11.00
No. 3 in half barrels	@ 9.50
No. 1 in kitts	@ 4.00
No. 2 in kitts	@ 3.50
No. 3 in kitts	@ 3.25
STARCH—	
Per lb	10 @ 12
FERTILIZERS—	
Peruvian Guano	@90 00
Reid's Phosphate	@50.00
Patapsco Guano	@75.00
LIME—	
Georgia per 5 bushel barrel	@ 2 50
Alabama per 5 bushel barrel	@ 3.00
TOBACCO—	
Low Grades	50 @ 60

The Daily Constitution,

ATLANTA, GEORGIA, SEPTEMBER 2.

Bayard Taylor chants the glories of "Sorrento" in notes rich and pregnant, as the classic soil he sings:

"Here, Nature dropping once her ordered plan,
Fashioned all lovely things that most might please her—
A play-ground guarded from the greed of man.
The yoke of toil, whereof from he rarely frees her—
Her sweetest air, her softest wave,
Reluctantly she gave,
To grace the wealth of Rome, to heal the languid Cæsar.

"She stationed there Vesuvius to be
Contrasted horror to her Idyl tender:
Across the azure pavement of the sea,
She raised a cape for Baiæ's marble splendor;
And Westward on the circling zone,
To front the seas unknown,
She planted Capri's couchant lion to defend her.

"The Roman, casting hitherward his eyes,
Forgot his Sybaris beside Volturnus—
Forgot the streams and sylvan charms
That decked his Sabine farms
And orchards on the slopes that sink to still Avernus.

"Here was his substance; here he lost
The marrow that subdued the world, in leisure;
Counting no days that were not feasts, no cost
Too dear to purchase finer forms of pleasure;
Yet, while for him stood still the sun,
The restless world rolled on,
And shook from off its skirts Cæsar and Cæsar's treasury."

Gen. Rosecrans Explains the White Sulphur Springs Affair.

Special to the N. Y. World.]

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—Gen. Rosecrans arrived in town yesterday, and was much astonished at the interest telt in his movements by the public generally, as were those who questioned him regarding the public address made famous by the systematic energy of correspondents who have published throughout the country the statement that it was in his possession. He denies having any address, statement, or manifesto whatever, and states that his visit to White Sulphur Springs was an entirely personal affair, that he was not authorized to confer with anybody by the Democratic party or any party; that no address, to his knowledge, has been prepared by the gentlemen at the Sprinps and that the general statements regarding the whole matter are fabrications, so far as details are concerned. He admits having conferences with Lee, Beauregard, and the others, but says he talked "railroad" as much as he talked "politics," while at the Springs, and that no "party" can be held responsible for what he did or what he failed to do. The probability is that Gen. Rosecrans, on his own responsibility, will authorize a statement to be published regarding the general feeling of the Southern people on the present condition of affairs, and presenting certain facts heretofore misunderstood which he has been able to gather from his interview with the leading Southern men whom he saw.

PRESS DISPATCH.

WASHINGTON, August 28.—General Rosecrans returned to Washington this evening and resumed his quarters at Willard's Hotel. Much anxiety having been expressed in regard to the object of his visit to Greenbrier White Sulphur Springs, he was, soon after his arrival here, asked various questions on that subject, all of which he answered readily and frankly. His responses showed that his purposes had been misstated in some of the letters furnished to the press by correspondents at the Springs, while in others there was, to say the least, exaggerated accounts concerning him. So far from his having been sent thither on a political mission, or of having acted in conformity with the advice of friends after consultation with them, the visit was of his own conception and undertaken for his own personal satisfaction, to ascertain from representative men of the South whether there were any obstacles in the way of peace between that section of the country and the North.

He was satisfied that the power which organized and sustained the Confederacy for four years against the gigantic efforts of the United States Government to suppress the rebellion, could exercise great influence in restoring peace and stability everywhere, and at the same time promote all the material interests of the country. He was received by General Lee and other prominent Southern soldiers with marked cordiality. In all their personal coversations they were frank and unreserved and their conversations were mainly with reference to advancing the common interests, irrespective of the causes which for a time divided the North and the South, and resulted in the Reconstruction acts of Congress. General Rosecrans says that his visit was satisfactory, and that the temper and tone of those Southerners was worthy of patriotic appreciation, and that there is no authority for the statements that he intends to issue an address signed by those with whom he has been in conference. As his visit was for the purpose of ascertaining for himself their feelings and views, he does not know that any publication from him is required, or may become necessary. The propriety of any such course rests exclusively with himself.

Grant as a Soldier.

A General who should use up and put *hors de combat* one thousand of his own regiments in the act of overcoming and destroying one regiment of the enemy, would not be thought eminent in his profession. That, we trust, is a proposition which every man who will vote for Grant can unite with us in affirming. It must be deemed a safe statement. Now, between such generalship and the generalship which conquers an equal or a superior force, there are numberless gradations of merit. That, too, we hope, nobody will dispute, being also a perfectly safe statement.

Now, we make no charges, we apply no epithets, but we simply lay before our readers again, the figures which will enable every man in the country, each for himself, to judge just what rank between these maxima and minima of prowess, just what merit between these extremes of skilfull and unskilfull generalship, deserves to be apportioned to General Grant.

Grant, on assuming command, May 4, 1864, had of effective men besides the reserve, when he crossed the Rapidan, 125,000.

Lee, at the same date, had an effective force of 52,000.

Grant's reinforcements up to the battle of Cold Harbor, June 3, were 97,000.

Lee's reinforcements up to the same date were 18,000.

Grant's total force, including reinforcements, was 222,000.

Lee's total force, including reinforcements, was 70,000.

Returns to their respective Governments showed that when both armies had reached the James, June 10, the number of Grant's army that had been put *hors de combat* was 117,000.

Up to the same date, the number of Lee's men that had been put *hors de combat* was 19,000.

Grant had more than three men for every one that Lee had; 222,000 to 70,000.

Grant lost more than six men for every one that Lee lost; 117,060 to 19,000.

Grant lost as many men as Lee had, and 12,000 over half as many more besides; 117,000 to 70,000.

Grant, having in the first instance more than twice as many men as Lee (125,000 to 25,000), yet had to be reinforced by more men than all Lee ever had; 97,000 to 70,000.

These figures are derived from the most authentic sources. Their accuracy is also guaranteed to us by a Republican General, whose veracity or whose capacity General Grant will be precisely the last man on this planet to impeach. On his impeachment of them, indeed, we should endeavor to substantiate their truth. But it is not sufficient that they are loosely questioned by Radical journals, or more pretentiously challenged by Grant's man Stanton's man Dana. In reply to the Sun, we have simply to reaffirm their authentic origin and accuracy.—*N. Y. World.*

WESTERN & ATLANTIC RAILROAD.

ON and after May 18th, 1868, Passenger Trains will run as follows:

GOING NORTH.

LEAVE ATLANTA.

9.15 A. M. DAILY (EXCEPT SUNDAYS) EXPRESS PASSENGER.—Arrive at CHATTANOOGA 4.45 P. M., connecting with trains of Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad for Nashville, Louisville and the West, and for New York and other Eastern Cities, via Louisville; also with trains of Memphis and Charleston Railroad for Memphis, New Orleans, etc.

4.15 P. M. DAILY (EXCEPT SUNDAYS) DALTON ACCOMMODATION.—Arrive at Marietta at 5.55 P. M., Cartersville 6.18 P. M., Kingston 6.19 P. M., Dalton 12.30 A. M.

7.00 P. M. DAILY GREAT NORTHERN MAIL.—Arrive at DALTON 1.20 A. M., connecting with trains for Knoxville, Lynchburg, Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York. Arrive at CHATTANOOGA at 4, A. M., conecting with trains of Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad for Nashville, Louisville and the West, and for New York and other Eastern cities, via Louisville; also with trains of Memphis and Charleston Railroad for Memphis, St. Louis and the West.

COMING SOUTH

ARRIVE AT ATLANTA.

3.45 A. M. DAILY GREAT SOUTHERN MAIL.—Leaving CHATTANOOGA at 7.10 P. M., connecting with trains of Nashville and Chattanooga and Memphis and Charleston Railroads, and Dalton at 9.45 P. M., connecting with trains of E. T. and Ga. Railroad.

11.00 A. M. DAILY (EXCEPT SUNDAYS) DALTON ACCOMMODATION.—Leave Dalton at 2.15 A. M., Kingston 5.33 A. M., Cartersville 6.18 A. M., Marietta at 9.37 A. M.

1.10 P. M. DAILY (EXCEPT SUNDAYS) EXPRESS PASSENGER.—Leave Chattanooga at 4.30 A. M., connecting with trains of Nashville and Chattanooga, and Memphis and Charleston Railroads.

Pullman's Patent Sleeping Coaches ON ALL NIGHT TRAINS.

E. B WALKER.
Master of Transportation.
aug16—d

DAILY PASSENGER LINE

BETWEEN

Atlanta and New York,
Philadelphia, Washington,
AND OTHER
EASTERN CITIES!
VIA
Western and Atlantic,
—AND—
Virginia & Tennessee Railways.

—:o:—

ALL RAIL ROUTE!

—:o:—

Time Table, May 1st, 1868.

NORTH.

Leave Atlanta	7.00 P M
Leave Dalton	2.30 A M
Leave Knoxville	11.17 A M
Leave Bristol	7.18 P M
Leave Lynchburg	9.00 A M
Leave Washington	7.00 P M
Leave Baltimore	8.55 P M
Leave Philadelphia	1.22 A M
Arrive at New York	5.20 A M

SOUTH.

Leave New York	7.30 P M
Leave Philadelphia	11.00 P M
Leave Baltimore	3.50 A M
Leave Washington	6.30 A M
Leave Lynchburg	5.35 P M
Leave Bristol	7.10 A M
Leave Knoxville	2.56 P M
Leave Dalton	9.48 P M
Arrive at Atlanta	4.45 A M

—:o:—

Time between Atlanta and New York, 57 hours.

—:o:—

☞The GREAT MAIL between Atlanta and New York is carried exclusively by this Line.

—:o:—

Sleeping Coaches on all Night Trains

—:o:—

THROUGH TICKETS
GOOD UNTIL USED,
—AND—
BAGGAGE CHECKED THROUGH
TO ALL IMPORTANT POINTS.

E B. WALKER,
Master of Transportation.
aug 16—d3m W. & A. R. R.

1868.
Summer Arrangement.

—:o:—

GREAT WESTERN PASSENGER ROUTE

TO THE NORTH AND EAS
—VIA—
LOUISVILLE, CINCINNA'TI
—OR—
INDIANAPOLIS!

—:o:—

Passengers by this Route have choice of
Twenty-five Different Routes to
NEW YORK!
Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington.

Passengers holding tickets by this route to New York, Philadelphia, or Baltimore, can visit Washington without extra charge.

—:o:—

☞**Fare Same as via Knoxville or Augusta.**

—:o:—

TRAINS LEAVE ATLANTA
Daily at 8:15 a. m. and 7 p. m.,
After arrival of all Southern Trains, and make close connections to above named cities.

—:o:—

☞Check Baggage to Louisville, and it will be re-checked to destination on Trains of Louisville and Nashville Railroad before arrival at Louisville.

—:o:—

Magnificent Sleeping Cars
ON ALL NIGHT TRAINS.

—:o:—

AMPLE TIME FOR MEALS & GOOD HOTELS.

—:o:—

ASK FOR TICKETS
VIA LOUISVILLE.

—:o:—

☞Tickets by this Route for sale at
General Ticket Office, Atlanta.

E. B. WALKER,
Master of Transportation,
aug16—d3m W. & A. R. R.

MORRIS & TRIMBLE,

Importers, Manufacturers and Dealers in
French Burr and other Mill Stones,
BOLTING CLOTHS,

BEST quality Anker Brand, by the piece or cut to order. Smut Machines, Belting, and Mill Furnishing Goods generally.
WEST FALLS AVENUE,
Near Pratt Street Bridge, Baltimore.
aug18—d3m

JORDAN, HOWARD & HARRALSON,

Tobacco Commission Merchants,
Whitehall Street, Atlanta, Ga.,

HAVE on hand the following choice brands:

Mountain Rose, Magnolia of the South, Star Light Dew, Flora Temple, J. B. Gordon, Ben. Hill, General T. J. Jackson, H. P. Moore, Fruits and Flowers, Pride of Virginia, Hiawatha, Durham, Here's Yer Mule. Also a fine assortment of Segars, &c.
aug16dtsep20

CITY DRUG STORE,

W. C. LAWSHE.

THE FAMOUS OLD STAND
ON
NORCROSS CORNER
In Full Blast!

HAVING purchased the entire Drug interest of B. G. Kelly, I am now prepared to furnish, at the

BOTTOM NOTCH,
AND AT
WHOLESALE OR RETAIL,
any article to be found in a
First Class Drug Store,
SUCH AS

Oils of every description, Putty, Window Glass, Chemicals and Patent Medicines, Fancy Soaps and Toilet Articles, Alcohol, Paints, Brushes and Dyestuffs,

On hand and constantly arriving from the
Most Renowned Laboratories
in the World.
MEDICINES WARRANTED
Pure and Unadulterated.
PRESCRIPTIONS
Compounded NIGHT and DAY
by a thoroughly competent Pharmaceutists.

SODA WATER
COLD enough to FREEZE an ICEBERG.
W. C. LAWSHE,
aug14-d Cor. Whitehall and Marietta.

CAPITOL DRUG STORE.

PROPHITT'S
REMEDIES.

L. H. BRADFIELD,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL DRUGGIST,
AND DEALERS IN
Paints, Oils and Dyestuffs,

KEEPS constantly on hand a complete assortment of everything usually found in a first class Drug store.
Also sole Agent for Dr. O. S. Prophitt's celebrated Family Medicines, to-wit:

Prophitt's Liver Medicine.
Prophitt's Pain Kill It.
Prophitt's Anti-Bilious Pills.

The excellent remedies of O. S. Prophitt, M. D., need no recommendation. Their well known power in removing the diseases peculiar to our Southern Climate, having already established for them an enviable reputation in Georgia and the adjoining States. As the majority of persons living in the South are pre-disposed to disease of the Liver, it is granted by all intelligent physicians that most of the pains and aches of our people are due to organic or functional derangement of that important organ. Prophitt's Anti-Bilious Pills and Liver Medicine strike directly at the root of the evil. They cure the Liver which, in nine cases out of ten, is at the bottom of the Coughs, Dyspepsia, Colic, Sick Headache, Rheumatism, Constipation, Menstrual Obstructions, etc., so common among our people, Earache Toothache, Acute Rheumatism, Neuralgia, and bodily pains of every kind, flee before PROPHITT'S PAIN KILL IT like chaff before the wind.

L. H. BRADFIELD,
Proprietor of Capitol Drug Store,
Wholesale Agent for
Prophitt's Celerated Family Medicines,
aug13-d2m Whitehall Street, Atlanta.

"THE LIVE DRUG STORE"

REDWINE & FOX

Have in Store and to Arrive,

20,000 Pounds White Lead;
25 Barrels Fine Copperas;
1 Car Load Coal Oil;
500 Boxes Window Glass;
10,000 Pounds Choice Putty;
10 Casks Linseed Oil;
50 Gross Wine Bottles;
5 Bales (O. K.) Corks;
5 Cases Best Spanish Float Indigo;
200 Ounces Sulph. Quinine;
50 Ounces Sulph. Morphine;
50 Pounds Opium;
50 Gross Swift & Courtney Parlor Matches;

ALL THE

POPULAR PATENT MEDICINES,

And everything usually found in a

FIRST CLASS DRUG HOUSE,

All of which we offer

LOW FOR CASH.

REDWINE & FOX,
Cor. Whitehall and Alabama streets,
aug8 Atlanta, Georgia.

T. T. SMITH, Savannah. D. P. HILL, Atlanta. W. L. LAMPKIN, Forsyth.

SMITH, HILL & LAMPKIN,

COTTON
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
SAVANNAH, GA.

WE are prepared to make liberal advances on consignments to ourselves, and ship to Northern markets or Liverpool.
aug21-d3m

First Baptist Church.

A FAIR, commencing on the 6th, and ending on the 13th of October, 1868, will be held in the city of Atlanta by the Building Committee and the ladies of the First Baptist Church, for the purpose of raising funds to complete their Church Building, which is now in process of erection.

Donations to the Fair are respectfully solicited. Business Houses, Manufacturing Companies, &c., will receive due publicity from the exhibition of their contributions.

Contributions should be marked, "Donations, Fair First Baptist Church, Atlanta, Ga."

The most spacious hall in the city has been procured for the occasion, and will be gorgeously decorated with rare flowers and evergreens from the coast.

The following generous offers have been made to the Church:

Our Roads will pass all visitors to the Fair (to be held in the city of Atlanta in October next) coming and returning for one fare. Will also transport all donations to the Fair free of charge.

L. P. Grant, Superintendent Atlanta and West Point Railroad.

C. Wallace, Superintendent Western and Atlantic Railroad.

E. W. Cole, Superintendent Georgia Railroad.

A. J White, Superintendent Macon and Western Railroad.

H. T. Peake, General Superintendent South Carolina Railroad.

Virgil Powers, Engineer and Superintendent Southwestern Railroad.

Daniel Cram, Superintendent Montgomery and West Point Railroad.

Wade S. Cothran, President Rome Railroad.

Isaac Benson, Superintendent East Tennessee and Georgia Railroad.

E. H. Ewing, Superintendent Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad.

J. B. Hoxie, East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad.

W. J. Ross, General Superintendent Memphis and Charleston Railroad.

W. M. Wadley, President Central Railroad and Banking Company.

The Southern Express Company will transport all donations to the First Baptist Church Fair free of charge over the Railroads terminating at Atlanta, Ga.
July 17, 1867. E HULBERT, Sup't Southern Express Co.

OFFICE PULMAN, KIMBALL & RAWLEY'S SLEEPING CAR COMPANY, Atlanta, Ga. July 18, 1868.

Visitors to the Fair for the benefit of the First Baptist Church of this city, to be held in October next, will be passed over our lines, coming and returning, for one fare. N. J. KIMBALL, General Manager.

We will charge only half rates to persons visiting the Fair to be held in the city of Atlanta, in October next by the First Baptist Church.
F. B POND, Proprietor National Hotel.
SASSEEN, YORK & JOURDAN, U. S. Hotel.
WHITE & WHITLOCK, American Hotel.
aug8

ROOFING! ROOFING!!
STILLS, BRANDY STILLS.

Hunnicutt & Bellingrath,

Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters,
Copper Smiths, Workers in Sheet Iron, Copper, Zinc and Tin.

Dealers in
PUMPS,
HYDRAULIC RAMS,
RUBBER HOSE,
WATER CLOSETS,
DRAIN PIPES.
Iron, Lead and Block Tin, Pipe for Steam, Gas, and Water.
Steam Fittings, Whistles, Gauges, Globe and Connecting Cocks, Oil Caps, etc.
Sheet Iron, Copper, Lead, Zinc and Tin Plate Gass Fixtures.
Chandalier Pendants, Brackets, etc.
☞Parties wanting Roofing in Tin or Sheet Iron, will do well to confer with us before letting your work.
All work guaranteed.
Thankful for past favors and beg a continuance of the same.
HUNNICUTT & BELLINGRATH,
Corner Alabama and Loyd Streets,
june16—d3m Atlanta, Ga.

JAMES H. ANDERSON. LOUIS F. ANDERSON.

J. H. ANDERSON & SON,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

GENERAL PRODUCE

AND

Commission Merchants,

THIRD STREET,

Adjoining Hardeman & Sparks' Warehouse

MACON GA.
june16-d3m

Geo. L. Anderson & Co.,

GROCERS,
—AND—
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Mitchell street, near Whitehall,
ATLANTA.....GEORGIA.

IN STORE:

20 HHDS. CLEAR SIDES,
10 hhds. Shoulders,
10 barrels Molasses,
10 sacks Coffee,
15 barrels Sugar,
12 barrels Lard,
20 kegs Lard,
Mackerel, Rice, Vinegar, Starch, Candles, Soap, Crockery Ware, Shoes, &c., &c., for sale cheap for cash, or exchanged for Wheat at a fair price.
G. L. ANDERSON & CO.

WANTED.

2.000 BUSHELS CHOICE WHEAT, by the 25th instant, for which a fair price will be paid.
G. L. ANDERSON & CO.
Atlanta, Ga., June 16, 1868—d3m

L. H. BRADFIELD,

Wholesale Dealer in

Drugs, Paints, Oils, Chemicals,
WINDOW GLASS
Patent Medicines, &c.,

Whitehall street, between Alabama and Hunter,
Sign of Mortar,
ATLANTA, GEORGIA.
june16-d3m

D. P. ELLIS. ROSWELL ELLIS.

D. P. & R. ELLIS,

AUCTIONEERS
—AND—
General Commission Merchants,
COLUMBUS, GEORGIA,

GIVE prompt attention to the sale of MERCHANDISE, REAL ESTATE, STOCKS, RAILROAD and OTHER STOCKS either at private or public sale. Agents for the sale of
Manufactured Tobacco.
They give strict personal attention to the sale of BACON, LARD, FLOUR and all other Produce.
aug16-d3m

OLIVER & WADDALL,

Commission Merchants,
(Corner Alabama and Forsyth streets,)
ATLANTA.....GEORGIA,

HAVE on consignment and for sale
20,000 lbs Clear Bacon Sides.
10,000 lbs Bacon Shoulders.
10,000 lbs Plain Bacon Hams.
40 barrels and kegs Leaf Lard.
500 Sacks White Tennessee Corn.
Howard Kiln Lime.
Agents for Marietta Paper Mills. Keeps constantly on hand Printing and Wrapping Paper of different sizes.
ja18-d3m

COTTON GOODS.

10 BALES AUGUSTA 4-4 SHEETINGS,
10 bales Augusta 4-8 Shirtings,
20 bales Roswell Cotton Yarns.
For sale by FAINS & PARROTT,
aprl6 No. 7 Cherokee Block, Peachtree Street, Atlanta, Ga.

THE UNION RESTORED!

POLITICAL DISABILITIES REMOVED!

NOW, if you want your PHYSICAL INFIRMITIES removed, call on

SWANSON & BOYKIN,

DRUGGISTS,
WHITEHALL.....STREET,
And Get a Bottle of
DR. LAWRENCE'S ROSADALIS,
THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER,
Which is the PANACEA for All Diseases Arising from an Impure State of the Blood.

We have also in store everything to be found in a

FIRST-CLASS DRUG HOUSE,
SUCH AS,
PAINTS, OILS, WINDOW-GLASS, PUTTY,
DRUGS, CHEMICALS,
All The Popular Patent Medicines,
PERFUMERY, TOILET ARTICLES, &C.

PRESCRIPTIONS FILLED at all hours, day and night, by a competent Pharmaceutist.
aug4

FORWARD, MARCH!

Excelsus! Excelsior! Excelsissimus!

Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Varnishes, &c.

PRESCRIPTIONS COMPOUNDED With Skill, Accuracy, —AND— **DISPATCH,** AND ***Satisfaction*** GUARANTEED!

Rare Toilet Articles, French Perfumery, Pomades, Soaps, Combs,

Patent Medicines, Concentrated Flavoring Extracts.

Pure Linseed Oil, Boiled and Raw, Fresh From the Crushers, By the Gallon or Barrel.

Iron Requires no Grinding and Less Oil in Mixing Than any Other Metallic Paint.

Sole Agents for the Celebrated "Richmond Metalic Paint," Warranted the Best Mineral Paint in the Market; Contains 75½ Per Cent.

Pure Train, Tanners' & Machine Oils, by Gallon or Barrel.

All the above Articles, in *Quality* the *Best*, in Quantity *Abundant*. Prices *Low for Cash*.
WILLSON & CRANE, Druggists and Chemists,
July21-d Under National Hotel, Atlanta, Ga.

UNIVERSAL LIFE

INSURANCE *COMPANY.*

OF NEW YORK.

Office No. 69, Liberty Street.

The Original Joint Stock Life Insurance Co. in the U. States.

The Business of this Company is exclusively confined to the Insurance of First Class, healthy lives.

THE DISTINCTIVE FEATURE

Of the STOCK system of Life Insurance, as opposed to the Mutual, is a low rate of premium, for stated sum insured, which is IMMEDIATE, SECURED, and CERTAIN, in lieu of a high rate of premium and promised dividend, which is Distant, Contingent and Uncertain—this so-called dividend being merely a return of a portion of the excessive and unnecessary premium charged in the first instance.

☞The premiums charged by the "UNIVERSAL" are nearly one-third lower than those charged by the majority of Mutual Companies.

The "UNIVERSAL" desires to call the particular attention of Agents and others to the new "Return Premium Table," which has been prepared by the Actuary of the Company. It will be noticed that these Rates average less than the ordinary rates charged by Mutuals. The inducements offered by this Table are equal to a reversionary dividend of one hundred per cent. of all premiums paid.

RATES TO SECURE $1,000 AT DEATH, WITH A RETURN OF ALL PREMIUMS PAID.

AGE.	Ordinary Life Rate	Ten Payments Rate.	AGE.	Ordinary Life Rate.	Ten Payments Rate.
25	$21.49	$37.48	45	$ 53.48	$ 79.18
30	25.50	43.10	50	74.57	104.27
35	31.34	51.04	55	108.27	143.26
40	40.07	62.44	60	163.25	201.01

EXAMPLE.—A man aged 30 insures his life for $1,000, and pays $43.10 per annum on the 10 payment plan, and dies after having paid five annual payments, or $215.50, his policy will be good for $1,215.50

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

William Walker, President; Alexander W. Bradford, Counsellor at Law; Henry M. Alexander, Randolph Alexander & Green; Samuel D. Babcock, Babcock, Bros. & Co.; William G. Lambert, Geo. C. Richardson & Co; Henry A. Smythe, Collector Port of New York; Martin Bates, Martin Bates, jr., & Co; James M. Holsted, President American Fire Insurance Co.; George S. Coe, President American Exchange Bank; Henry Day, Lord, Day & Lord, Counsellors at Law; William V. Brady, Ex-Mayor city of New York; Bob't L. Kennedy, 99, 5th Avenue; Sheppard Homans, Actuary Mutual Life Insurance Co.; George T. Hope, President Continental Fire Insurance Co.; Thomas M Markoe, M. D., 4, East seventh street; Samuel W. Torrey 23, Exchange Place; John T. Metcalfe, M D. 94, East Fourteenth street; Henry A. Hurlbut, late President Second National Bank; Cornelius R. Agnew, M. D., 394, Fifth Avenue; John Wanamaker, New York city; George A. Peters, M. D., 20, West Twenty-ninth street; William T. Bladgett, William Tilden & Nephew; J. C. Goodrich, Brooklyn; Henry J. Furber, Vice President.

OFFICERS:

WILLIAM WALKER, President. HENRY J. FURBER, Vice Pres't. JOHN H. BEWLEY, Sec'y.
SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary. EDWARD W. LAMBERT, M. D. Medical Examiner.

This Company having established a "SOUTHERN BRANCH OFFICE" in this city for the transaction of its business in the Southern States, parties wishing Agencies will please address the undersigned. Office Alabama street, next door East of Atlanta National Bank.
J. W. SHACKLEFORD, Manager,
june16—d1aw3m Southern Department.

J. M. & J. C. ALEXANDER,

DEALERS IN
Dutch Bolting Cloths, Mill Findings,
HARDWARE, IRON, NAILS,
Carriage Material, Agricultural and Mining Implements & Supplies,
HOES, CHAINS, SCYTHE BLADES AND CRADLES,
Tools for all Trades,
Metals, Belting, Hollow Ware, &c.
WHITEHALL STREET.....ATLANTA, GA.
mar27—d1y

Chicago Ale Depot.

M. E. KENNY has constantly on hand a full supply of the celebrated LILLIS CHICAGO ALE, and is prepared to supply dealers in any quantity. He is also dealer in
BRANDIES, WINES, WHISKIES and SEGARS,
Sample Rooms, No. 14 Alabama street, next door to the United States Hotel.
apr1—d1y

COX & HILL,

Wholesale dealers in
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
LIQUORS
SEGARS, TOBACCO, &c,
Peachtree street,
June 16—d3m ATLANTA, GA.

BUSINESS TICKETS,

WESTERN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD,
OFFICE MASTER OF TRANSPORTATION,
Atlanta, Ga., June 4th, 1868.)

BUSINESS TICKETS entitling the holder to Ride ONE THOUSAND MILES on the Western and Atlanta Railroad can be procured for Thirty Dollars on application to
W. R. WEBSTER,
June4-d3m General Ticket Agent.

FAINS & PARROTT,

Wholesale Grocers

AGENTS
ROSWELL COTTON MILLS
TREDEGAR NAIL WORKS
J. O. EARNESTS' FLOURING MILLS
No. 7 Peachtree street,
ATLANTA.....GEORGIA.

Have in Store and offer to the Trade the following articles at

Bottom Prices for Cash:

40 CAR LOADS CHOICE WHITE CORN,
500 sacks J. O Earnest's celebrated Family and Extra Family Flour,
300 sacks R. F. Earnest's Extra and Family Flour—very fine,
150 sacks A. Bowman's extra Family, very fine,
150 sacks Brabson's and Washington Extra and Family Flour,
150 sacks Whitmore Mills Flour,
150 sacks Nathaniel Morgan's Choice Flour—none better,
200 sacks Fresh Ground Corn Meal,
20 barrels Florida and Southern Cane Syrup—a beautiful and fine article,
25 barrels Choice New Orleans Molasses,
25 barrels Baltimore Golden Syrup,
50 barrels Portland Molasses—white,
50 bags Fair Rio Coffee,
25 bags Good Rio Coffee,
50 bags Prime Rio Coffee,
25 bags Choice Rio Coffee,
10 bags Laguyra Coffee,
20 barrels Baltimore Extra C Sugar,
10 barrels Baltimore A Sugar,
5 barrels Baltimore B Sugar,
5 barrels Baltimore Crushed Sugar,
5 barrels Yellow C Sugar,
50 barrels bright Havana Sugar,
50 barrels Fair Havana Sugar,
7 tierces Prime Carolina Rice,
50 boxes Star Candles,
50 boxes Starch,
10 boxes Soap—common and fine,
500 kegs Nails—all sizes,
10 cases Sardines,
5 cases Cove Oysters,
5,000 pounds Tennessee Bacon Hams,
25 gross Parlor Matches,
300 dozen Mason's Blacking,
50 boxes (5 lbs. each) Spanish Flint Indigo,
500 pounds Madder,
2,000 pounds Copperas,
25 dozen Brooms,
200 pounds Lorillard Macaboy Snuff,
20 nests Market baskets,
20 pounds Ground Pepper,
300 pounds Allspice,
300 pounds Race Ginger,
300 sacks Virginia Salt,

Besides many other articles usually found in a Grocery House. Call and examine our stock before making your purchases.
FAINS & PARROTT,
No. 7 Cherokee Block,
apr16— Peachtree street.

T. G. RUST. T. H. JOHNSON. A. R. ERWIN.

RUST, JOHNSON & CO.

Cotton Factors,
WAREHOUSE AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.
OFFICE DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT
☞Collections attended to and Remittances promptly made.
ALBANY, GEORGIA.
june16-d3m

Great Reduction

—IN—
Staple and Fancy Dry Goods
PHILLIPS & FLANDERS,
WHITEHALL STREET.....ATLANTA, GA.

HAVE on hand and are receiving weekly a large assortment of DRY GOODS of every variety which they offer to sell at REDUCED PRICES. Persons will do well to examine our stock before making their purchases.
july3—d3m

E. E. EARNEST,

No. 3 Empire Building,
Whitehall street.....Atlanta, Ga.
DEALER IN
WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY,
Silver and Silver-Plated Ware.

KEEPS constantly on hand a good assortment of everything that is kept in a first class store.
Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired and warranted to give satisfaction.
july3

ATTENTION!

Cotton Planters and Shippers,

WOOLFOLK, WALKER & CO.
MACON, GEORGIA.

SUCCESSORS to WOOLFOLK & ANDERSON at the Harris & Ross Warehouse, would specially call the attention of their planter friends and cotton shippers generally to the fact that they have formed a co-partnership under the above style, for the transaction of a Warehouse and Commission Business, pledging themselves to give their undivided attention to the interests of their patrons.
We will make liberal advances upon Cotton in store, and will also fill all orders for sacking with promptness and dispatch. We solicit a share of your favors.
JAS. H. WOOLFOLK,
JOEL A. WALKER,
june 17—d4m JNO. F. RAFAL.

COMPOUND
EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA.

Is the Great Blood Purifier. A clear smooth skin and beautiful complexion follow the use of this article, and is warranted a Certain Cure for all Skin Diseases, Ulcers, Chronic Rheumatism, Mercurial and Syphilitic Diseases, in all of which and all chronic diseases originating in an impure state of the blood,
It quickly removes virus from the constitution and quickly restores the patient to perfect health and purity.
For sale by REDWINE & FOX,
Atlanta, Ga.
Prepared in the laboratory of
J. S. PEMBERTON & Co., Chemists
jul2d3m Columbus, Ga.

Important Notice!

A Beautiful, rich, glossy head of hair is to be secured by the use of the famous CATALYTIC HAIR RESTORER. For restoring, preserving and changing the hair to its natural color, the Catalytic is unsurpassed. A few applications cures all diseases of the scalp. Try it and be convinced.
For sale by REDWINE & FOX,
Jul2d3m Atlanta, Ga.

J. E. GULLATT,

Iron and Brass Founder, Etc.
All kinds of Iron and Brass Castings executed with dispatch
BUILD AND REPAIR ENGINES AND BOILERS, SAW, FLOUR AND GRIST MILLS,
Fit up Steam and Water Pipe
Shop on Railroad Street, opposite Georgia road Machine Shop, Atlanta, Ga.
june19-d3m

North Georgia Property for Sale.

ATTENTION MERCHANTS!

I OFFER for sale my property in Walker county, Ga. It consists of Dwelling houses, Blacksmith Shop and 80 acres with eighty acres wood land. It is situated on Tunnel Hill, W. & A. R. R. Spring water good, water excellent, society good, and academy convenient. Price $4,000.
JULIUS P. ELLIS,
Tunnel Hill, Ga.
aug14-d3m

SPLENDID INVESTMENT

100 PER CENT. IN FOUR MONTHS!

THE undersigned, being desirous of using funds for other purposes, offers the entire

Flourishing Newspaper

Now in successful operation in one of the towns in Southwest Georgia. Office, material and office fixtures first class. Circulation 1,000 and rapidly increasing. Paid first year publication of the paper. The office is furnished with Job Type, Job Presses, and all appurtenances for the sum of $2,000, one-half cash, the balance to be given 1st January, 1869.
Address ELAM CRAWFORD,
aug20d4t Atlanta, Ga.